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National Guards Called Out "INSURRECTION" IN COLORADO

DENVER, Aug. 3 (Reuter).—Armed with machine guns and two tanks, national guardsmen are to-day patrolling the neighbourhood of the Green Mountain dam project in Colorado after a declaration by the Governor of Colorado, Mr. Ralph Carr, that a "state of insurrection" exists. Six people were injured in violent affrays between several strikers and "black-legs".

War In Europe Unlikely

Direct Assurance By Spokesman

LONDON, Aug. 3 (Reuter).—Sir Thomas Inskip, Minister for the Co-Ordination of Defence, has just issued one of the most direct reassuring statements ever made by a Minister of the Crown.

Speaking in London to-night, he declared that war in Europe was unlikely.

With this declaration he coupled this statement: "The British Government has very good reasons for saying that war is unlikely."

Memorial services will be held in London to-morrow on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of Britain's entry into the Great War.

Parliament will go into recess on the same day, and will not meet again until October, unless a crisis intervenes.

Restful Night In Hospital

Lady Northcote To Return Home To-Day

Lady Northcote, who fell and sustained a fracture of the left forearm yesterday morning, spent a restful night at the Queen Mary Hospital.

It is expected that she will leave the hospital some time to-day.

Lady Northcote was to have had lunch with Sir Geoffrey Northcote aboard the Breconshire to-morrow. This engagement, however, has been cancelled but it is hoped that at some later date Lady Northcote will visit the ship.

The Breconshire was christened by Lady Northcote earlier this year before she left on her short holiday to England.

Russo-American Trade Agreement

NEW YORK, Aug. 3 (Reuter).—The trade agreement with Soviet Russia which expires on August 8 will be renewed for a year. It is generally anticipated.

An announcement in this connection is expected very shortly.

The treaty will be much the same form as the present one, retaining for the most part the most-favoured nation treatment for Russian products, but limiting coal imports to 400,000 tons.

CHAMBERLAIN'S VACATION

LONDON, Aug. 3 (Reuter).—Mr. Neville Chamberlain is leaving London at the end of the week for Scotland, where he is spending a holiday until the end of the month. He is expected then to return to London for a short time.

It is not expected that a meeting of the Cabinet will be held before Mr. Chamberlain's return to London.

TRIBUNAL POSTPONED

No Conscripts Examined

ALTHOUGH the Compulsory Service Tribunal opened in the Council Chamber at the Colonial Secretary's Office this morning, no conscripts were examined, for the meeting was only held for a preliminary discussion amongst its members.

This morning was originally fixed for the attendance of conscripts at the Tribunal, but notice of a postponement was last night issued to those concerned.

Mr. R. E. Lindsell, the Puisne Judge, presided at the meeting held this morning.

The Tribunal is appointed by His Excellency the Governor under the Compulsory Service Ordinance, No. 32 of 1939.

Flood Menace In N. China

Tientsin Threat Now Dangerous

(SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH") TIENTSIN, Aug. 3 (UP).—Tientsin is seriously threatened by a flood since the rising of the Haiho River to within two feet of the level of the Bund.

Coolies are working furiously day and night, building sandbag dikes along the waterfront of the Japanese occupied area.

The International Bridge has been precautionarily lifted, due to the torrential pressure of the current.

Negotiations Open In Rome For Full Alliance JAPAN TO JOIN MILITARY AXIS WITH GERMANY, ITALY

SPECIAL TO "TELEGRAPH"
ROME, Aug. 3, (UP).—The Japanese Ambassador to Berlin accompanied by staff officials, arrived at Cernobbio at 4 p.m. to-day and immediately entered into conversations with the Japanese Ambassador to Rome.

After the meeting a communique was issued stating that the purpose of the conversations was to conclude preparations for Tokyo's participation in the Axis military alliance.

Long-Awaited Bombshell
SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

ROME, Aug. 3 (UP).—The long-expected bombshell which foreign diplomatic observers anticipated the axis and their ally would toss into the international scene, materialised to-day when the Japanese Ambassadors to Rome, Mr. Shiratori, and Berlin, Mr. Oshima, met for three hours at the beautiful Hotel Villa D'Este at Cernobbio, overlooking Lake Como, and announced that the purpose of the meeting was to conclude Japan's adhesion to the Italo-German military alliance.

The Ambassadors met at 4 p.m. immediately after Ambassador Oshima's arrival from Berlin.

The discussion was concluded at 7 p.m., when the Ambassadors received the press and jointly issued a statement.

It is reported that they may have discussed the suggestion that Italy and Germany, or both, act as friendly mediators in the China conflict for the purpose of taking advantage of whatever loss Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek may have suffered.

It is also reported that there will be a discussion over the imminent conclusion of an Indo-Japanese commercial agreement similar to that made with Germany.

Meeting Called Off
TOKYO, Aug. 3 (Reuter).—The Prime Minister has called off the meeting of the Inner Cabinet fixed for to-morrow to determine Japan's attitude to the European situation, according to well-informed circles.

Quoted by "Domei", which says that this action was only taken "after careful consideration".

The War Minister, General Itagaki, was to have placed the views of the Army's Inner Council which met to-day, before the Inner Cabinet, but it is not expected that the Prime Minister will see the war and Naval Ministers separately during the next few days to exchange views on the subject.

PRISONERS IN SPAIN

U.S. Nationals To Be Repatriated

(SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH") BURGOS, Aug. 3, (UP).—The "United Press" learns from the most reliable sources that the Spanish authorities, in collaboration with the United States Embassy, are working out details of arrangements for the liberation by the end of August of all the 21 prisoners of war whose United States nationality has been definitely established.

This decision follows the recent conference between the United States representative, Mr. Weddel and General Franco.

The 21 prisoners of war include the aviator Harold Dahl and three others in prison at Burgos, whose death sentences were commuted to thirty years imprisonment.

The remaining 17 who received no sentences are confined in various concentration camps.

Meanwhile, the United States Embassy is continuing to investigate if there are other United States nationals not yet found as prisoners of war.

"If Japan Destroys China She Will Destroy Us" HOUSE OF LORDS' DEBATE ON FAR EAST SITUATION

LONDON, Aug. 3 (Reuter).—The leader of the Opposition, Lord Snell, initiated the debate on foreign affairs in the House of Lords to-night.

The Prime Minister, he declared, appeared to display irritation and petulance towards those seeking information which would be appropriate in a vain, ample spinster unsuccessfully trying to slim.

Lord Snell said that Hon. Members worked more or less in the twilight. Apart from a dribble of somewhat reluctant information from the Government bench, they had to rely upon the newspapers.

Lord Snell asked Viscount Halifax for an interpretation of the Tokyo formula, and an assurance that the Government's policy in China was not to be changed, and that the Government would continue to support Chinese currency.

Continuously Disappointing

Referring to Russia, Lord Snell said the situation appeared to be continuously disappointing.

He was not going to assume that Britain was alone responsible, but he could not help noticing the speed with which the Tokyo formula was arranged compared with the exasperating delays which had taken place in Moscow.

Lord Cecil said he wished the Government would give a more specific and clearer explanation of its Far East policy.

"Mr. Chamberlain's statement has left little doubt in my mind as to what that policy really is."

The Government should demonstrate that it was not afraid of Japanese retaliation.

Far East Possessions
"I recognise," he added, "that for us to face a possible naval attack on our possessions in the Far East would be awkward, but that is a possibility which you must consider if there is a Japanese victory in China."

"In the latter event, the whole of our possessions would be swept away. No reasonable man can doubt that that would be the result."

The moment the Japanese have destroyed China, they will certainly turn and destroy us."

Referring to his own experiences with Japanese diplomacy, Lord Cecil says that he found that every concession made to Japan simply invited further demands.

Abrogate Treaty
Lord Cecil said he hoped Viscount Halifax would tell the House what parallel step the Government thought of taking with reference to the United States notice of abrogation of the treaty of 1911 with Japan.

"I am not very much encouraged by Mr. Chamberlain's reference to 'some just and equitable settlement of the Sino-Japanese struggle'."

"It looks to me as if there is a tendency on the Government's part to put China and Japan on equal terms in connection with this struggle."

The Japanese invasion is one of the least justifiable events that has ever occurred in the history of the world. It has been asserted that the first object of the Japanese is to dominate China, and secondly, Asia, and to exclude all European nations and individuals in any part of trade in Asia.

Japan And Germany
"One cannot help noticing the curious resemblance between this policy of the Japanese military party and the policy of the present German regime. This is partly accounted for by the fact that the Japanese army was trained by Germans, who not only gave them military skill, but views on political and international affairs."

Utter Confusion, Says German

BERLIN, Aug. 3 (Reuter).—There is utter confusion in China, declared Herr Franz Urbig, chairman of the German-Asiatic Bank when addressing the annual meeting to-day.

Pointing out that the main commercial cities are situated on the rivers whose lower courses were in Japanese hands, Herr Urbig said that export trade in consequence was so small as it could hardly be worth mentioning.

Currency confusion meant an additional setback to trade. He hoped for a satisfactory settlement of the currency problem between Britain and Japan.

Everything possible was done to safeguard the interests of the bank, but nothing could be said about prospects.

Chungking Bombing

Another Raid On The Capital

CHUNGKING, Aug. 4 (Central).—The people in Chungking were rudely awakened from their sleep this morning when over a dozen Japanese bombers raided the wartime capital for the third consecutive day.

The raiders, in two squadrons, flew from their base at Hankow. The first squadron reached the city around 2 o'clock and was greeted by furious Chinese anti-aircraft gun fire. A number of missiles were released.

The second group came over one hour later when more bombs were released.

The "all clear" signal was given at 3.30 a.m.

Kiangsi Towns Raided

KIAN, Aug. 4 (Central).—Three Japanese bombers raided Yintan, on Chekiang-Kiangsi Railway in Kiangsi, yesterday.

They dropped several bombs, which wounded two non-combatants and wrecked a number of houses.

Later, three other Japanese machines roared over Fengsheng, Chungshu, and other places conducting extensive reconnaissance.

Shongkiao, southwest of Kuo-an, was attacked by three enemy aircraft on Wednesday. The raiders also flew over Feni, south of Shang-kuo and dropped handbills.

HOWBETT TRIBES SETTLE FEUDS

LONDON, Aug. 3 (Reuter).—The tribal heads of two sections of the Howbett tribe, inhabiting southern Trans-Jordan, have concluded a settlement of a feud which had existed between them since 1912.

During the Great War one section of the tribe aided the Turks and the other the British. The feud was arranged by Amir Abdullah and was held at Amman.

After an agreement had been reached, the Amir presented the sheikhs with gold-plated swords, robes of honour for their subordinate,

Mongol Border Fighting

Japan Claims 69 Planes Downed

(SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH") HSINKING, Aug. 4 (Domei).—The tense situation on the western border of Manchukuo has not eased, according to the latest field dispatches.

They report that Soviet and Outer Mongol forces since July 26 have made persistent attempts to cross the border near the confluence of the Khalha and Holsten Rivers.

Field dispatches claim that all attempts to cross the border by Soviet and Outer Mongol forces have been severely repulsed by the combined Japanese and Manchukuo forces, which are firmly holding the right bank of the border river.

More Air "Victories"
Soviet and Outer Mongol aircraft invaded Manchukuo territory on July 29, July 31 and August 2, but were repulsed with heavy losses.

Sixty-nine Soviet and Outer Mongol planes were shot down by Japanese air units in mid-air combats during the three days, field dispatches further claim.

LATEST

See Back Page For Further Late News



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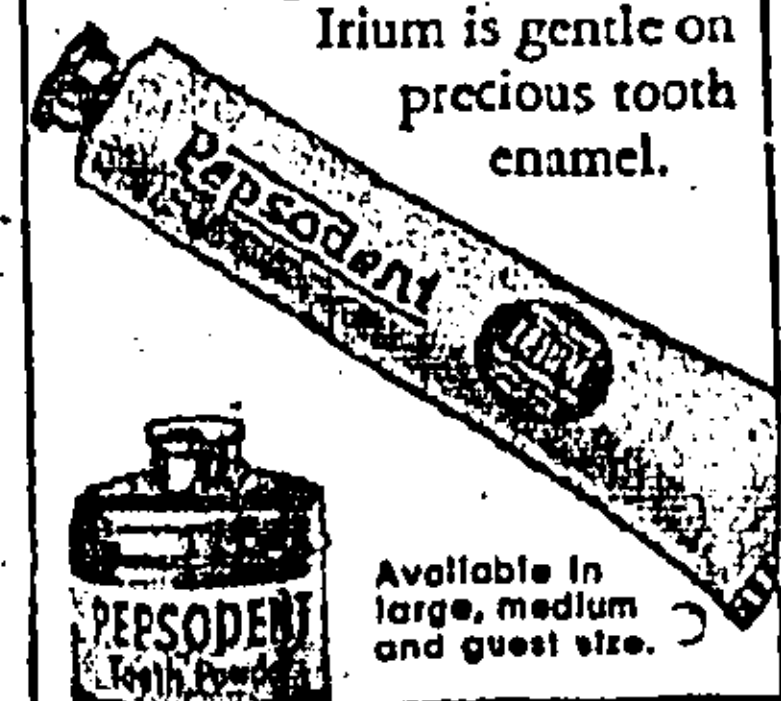
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THE "TELEGRAPH" will send a Staff Photographer to all events of public interest. Requests should be addressed to the Pictorial Editor.

Spies Costing Britain £700,000

EUROPE'S Spy Bill is mounting. In espionage and counter-espionage the leading European nations are spending at least twenty times more than they did before 1914.

In the House of Commons recently Sir Samuel Hoare (Home Secretary) made revelations regarding a foreign Power's financial backing of I.R.A. terrorists.

This move follows the supplementary vote in the Civil Service. Estimates of a further £250,000 for the Secret Service.

Germany Spends £4,000,000

The additional £250,000 will bring the total expenditure on Secret Service for the financial year up to £700,000.

Reliable information shows that compared with this £700,000 of Britain's Germany is spending at present £4,000,000, Italy £2,000,000, and France £1,000,000 on espionage and counter-espionage.

Every week M.I.5 is discovering fresh sources of spy and propaganda words hostile to Britain.

Oil From Blue Water Gas

After eight years' research in Britain a process by which motor spirit and heavy oils can be made from blue water gas, a product of coke and water, is an accomplished fact. Technologists report that the quality of crude oil, produced at the rate of one gallon per 1,000 cubic feet of the gas, is better than natural petroleum.

High-class kerosene will also be produced from the crude spirit. A percentage of butane, on which

IN BRITAIN'S QUIETEST FACTORY Women Build Bombers

WOMEN are building the world's longest-range bomber for Britain. They are at work in the Vickers Aircraft factory at Weybridge, Surrey, where the rapid production of the Vickers Wellington twin-engined bomber is evidence of our increasing air might.

The factory has far more women workers than any in Britain or abroad. It is the quietest aeroplane works.

Small Frames
The bombers are assembled by the women from small basket-work frames made of aluminium strips.

The women also cut and fix the linen outer covering which the Wellington has in place of the metal skin of other types of aircraft.

The complete fuselage is built in 24 hours. Wings go together in sections. Fourteen tanks hold 1,000 gallons of petrol.

More than 150 tons of materials enter and leave the factory every day. Before expansion the figure was six tons.

Mr. T. C. L. Westbrook, the 37-year-old general manager, said that the Vickers-Wallis system of construction of the Wellington means that more bombers can be built on a given floor space.

The Wellington—3,240 miles non-stop—has been dived at over 350 mph. It can reach any capital in Europe from Britain, fully loaded with bombs, and carry enough petrol to get home again.

New Flying-Boats
Three new flying-boats, Clyde, Awarua, and Australia, will replace land planes on the Indian section of Imperial Airways' Empire routes this week. They will operate between Alexandria and Karachi.

The new flying-boats will be replaced eventually by the Ensigns, and a permanent land-plane service between London and Calcutta will be operated duplicating the present flying-boat service.

Wellington bombers have lately put up record performances, is also obtained.

Plant to produce the blue water gas—as the original basis of the hydro-carbon oils is called—already operates at Breda near Glenbois, Scotland.



Not far from Napoleon's Tomb, on the Esplanade des Invalides, Paris has set up this huge anti-aircraft gun. It's part of the exhibition of defence measures instituted by Premier Edouard Daladier.

Gracie Fields In Divorce Court

MISS GRACIE FIELDS, assisted into the Divorce Court by her sister Betty and a nurse, gave evidence recently on her petition against her husband, Mr. Archie Pitt, the theatrical producer.

She was in the witness box for six minutes.

Mr. Justice Bucknill granted her a decree nisi, with costs against her husband, and exercised his discretion in her favour.

Half an hour before the case was due to be called Miss Fields' car drove up to the Carey-street entrance of the courts. It was pouring with rain.

HELPER FROM CAR
She was wearing a short black fur coat over a blue frock, with trim white collar. Her small round black hat was tilted slightly to the side. In her lapel was a tiny sprig of white heather.

Helped out of the car by her sister and nurse, she leaned heavily on their arms, and walked across to Court 3.

Groups of people in the hall made way for her as she went slowly by. She was given a corner seat in the well of the court.

The public gallery was crowded, several fashionably dressed women being in the front seats.

"REALLY UNCONTESTED"
Mr. Birkett's Statement
The suit appeared in the defended list as "Selinger, G., v. Selinger, A." It had been expedited to avoid the Long Vacation delay.

Mr. Norman Birkett, K.C., and Mr. Alfred Watson appeared for Miss Fields, and Mr. B. M. Cloutman represented her husband.

Mr. Birkett said the case was really uncontested. The petitioner, alleged that her husband had committed misconduct with Miss Annie Lipman, his secretary, and that they had been living together at Humpstead.

A specific allegation relied on in the petition related to a stay at a Hastings hotel.

MARRIED IN 1923
After their marriage on April 21, 1923, at Wandsworth Register Office,

Boy's Tribute To Dead Airman

A tribute to the sergeant whose bravery helped save his life after an accident to the bomber in which they were flying over Northamptonshire was paid by an Oundle schoolboy, Dennis Ephraim Nahon, recently.

The tail of the bomber was slashed off by the propeller of another machine, and the sergeant, Jack Arnold Bullard, 25, of Wittering R.A.F. station, lost his life. The machines crashed after he had helped Nahon from the bomber, the boy landing by means of a parachute.

Nahon said that he realised that the machine was crashing. "I immediately fastened on my parachute, but in the hurry I only got one hook attached. As a consequence I came down on one side. There is no doubt Sgt. Bullard pushed me out of the machine."

The inquest was held at Wittering aerodrome near Stamford.

OFFICERS' PRAISE FOR BOY
Officers of the aerodrome spoke highly of the bravery of the boy, who, it was stated, although lying on the ground injured, struggled to his feet and stood to attention. He then became unconscious.

Pilot Officer Williams, leader of the flight of bombers, said that another Oundle boy, who was flying with him drew his attention, at a height of about 3,500 ft. to the position of Bullard's machine, which was then about 10 ft. away. Williams was travelling at about 220 m.p.h. and Bullard 240.

Williams went into a dive to avoid Bullard's machine, but his propeller came into contact with the fuselage of Bullard's machine and knocked off about six feet of the tail. He ordered Bullard to land immediately, and thought he had done so. He himself returned to the aerodrome.

A verdict of accidental death was returned, the Coroner stating that Sgt. Bullard had acted in accordance with the high traditions of the Service. The Coroner also paid tribute to the gallantry of the boy, who, he said, remained calm in such distressing circumstances.

Exhumed Husband: Coroner Puzzled

THE resumed inquest on seventy-six-year-old Henry John Medhurst, of Hargwyne-street, Stockwell, S.W., sixth husband of Mrs. Alice Amelia Medhurst, was adjourned again at Battersden recently so that a discrepancy concerning the description of some sleeping tablets could be cleared up.

Medhurst's body was exhumed at Lambeth cemetery. He died in February. Mrs. Medhurst is seventy-two.

Both Dr. Roche Lynch, the Home Office analyst, and Sir Bernard Spilsbury agreed that death was due to natural causes, and that no trace of poison could be found.

Dr. Thomas Pinfield Stokes, of Thornton-avenue, Streatham, said that towards the end of Medhurst's illness he prescribed twenty-four tablets of barbitone as a sleeping draught.

The coroner: Did you give any directions as to how they should be administered?—One tablet each night.

A small white box was handed to Dr. Stokes, who read out from the label on it. "The tablets—take two every night."

John Ingram Cockerell, of Norbury-road, Thornton Heath, who described himself as an unqualified

dispenser working under the supervision of a qualified superintendent, said that on a prescription made out by Dr. Stokes he put into a box twenty-four tablets of barbitone soluble.

Later he gave the police a black pill-box into which he had put three sample-tablets from the same bottle.

The coroner: Did you tell the police you put twenty-four tablets of pheno-barbitone in the box?—No. I said barbitone.

Is barbitone soluble the same as pheno-barbitone?—No.

Why did you tell the police pheno-barbitone?—I don't know.

He said he did not exactly know the difference between the two drugs.

The coroner said that, owing to the discrepancy concerning the description of the drugs he had asked Dr. Roche Lynch to clear up that point, and he adjourned the inquest until July 12.

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1st. \$30.	2nd. \$15.	3rd. \$10.
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- The following Rules will govern the Competition:
- The Competition is confined exclusively to amateur photographers.
 - No employee or member of any firm in the photographic trade is permitted to compete.
 - The prizes will be awarded to the competitors sending in what are adjudged to be the best photographs in each Section. Each entry must be accompanied by a form which will be published during the period of the Competition, and which must be pasted on back of entry.
 - The right to publish any or all of the entries is reserved to the Hongkong Telegraph.
 - All photographs entered must have been taken in the Colony of Hongkong. Photographs which have been already entered in other Competitions are ineligible.
 - No responsibility will be accepted for non-delivery of, loss of, or damage to entries.
 - All entries to be either black and white, or sepia, or tinted pictures, and must be mounted. Coloured photographs are ineligible.
 - Pictures submitted in sepia tones should be accompanied by a smaller print in black and white.
 - No picture to be entered in more than one Section.
 - Mounts to be only white or cream, and, except in the Children's Section, must be of one of the following sizes:—10x12, 10x20.
 - No correspondence will be entered into in connection with the Competition.
 - Entries in the Children's Section must bear the entrant's name, age and address on the entry form, counter-signed by a parent.
 - Members of the Staff of the Hongkong Telegraph, and the South China Morning Post are not permitted to compete.
 - The decisions of the Judges shall be final.
 - At the conclusion of the Competition, entries will be returned to competitors on application at the Telegraph offices within seven days.

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AND PASTE IT
ON THE
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ENTRY FORM

SECTION
NAME
ADDRESS
DATE
Please use block letters and paste this on back of each Entry. If entered in Children's Section, parent please counter-sign here.

Man Married His Niece —Now Granted Decree

A MAN who married his brother's daughter in Warsaw in 1937 was granted a decree nisi of nullity by Mr. Justice Bucknill in the Divorce Court recently, on the ground that the marriage was within the prohibited degrees of consanguinity.

The wife, who is now in Poland, alleged that neither she nor the husband—Mr. Naftal Perkai, also known as Nathan Pearl—was domiciled in England.

The judge said he was satisfied that Mr. Perkai had acquired a domicile in England and it was quite clear that, according to English law, the marriage was null and void.

He directed that Mr. Perkai pay to the wife such sum as the court might think reasonable when the matter had been investigated.

Decision On Spy Film

"CONFESSIONS OF A NAZI SPY," the anti-Nazi film produced in Hollywood by Warner Bros. and banned by the film censor in the Straits Settlements, the F.M.S. and Johore, was recently considered by the Committee of Appeal.

The film has been passed by the censor boards of Mexico and Cuba, as well as in Great Britain, India and Trinidad among other places.

The decision of the Committee of Appeal in regard to "Confessions of a Nazi Spy" will determine future policy in regard to films in which Germans are represented, the "Straits Times" understands.

The decision will also affect a British war film, "Who Goes Next?" dealing with the escape of five British Army officers from a German prison camp, and possibly also "Lancer Spy."

HONGKONG BRIDE

Mrs. Wong Chin, twenty-three-year-old Chinese bride, travelled 8,000 miles from Hongkong to meet her husband for the first time, was told when she arrived in England, that he was dead.

Mrs. Wong Chin married by proxy according to the Chinese law before leaving Hongkong. Her husband was fifty-two and kept a laundry in Bridge-road, Bootle. He died the week before her arrival.

Baby Swallows Safety-Pin

ANOTHER baby—the second in eight days—was saved by the bronchoscope at the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond-street, W.C. recently.

Five-month-old John Yorke, of Watford, Herts, swallowed the open pin and a piece of ribbon to which it was attached.

His mother removed the ribbon, but the pin remained. John was taken to the hospital, X-rayed, and preparations were made to use the bronchoscope.

The pin, however, slipped into the baby's stomach, and the doctors decided on a major operation.

Soon afterwards, the pin again moved back into the baby's throat. So the bronchoscope was used after all, and at midnight John appeared to be little the worse.

Two Girls Burned To Death

AYLESBURY. TWO maids were burned to death recently when fire broke out at Dinton Hall, historic country house and home of Sir William Currie, four miles from Aylesbury.

Sir William Currie, who is chairman of the P. and O. and the British India Steam Navigation Company, was in London when the fire broke out. After receiving a telephone message he went by car to Dinton Hall.

The girls who died in the fire were Beatrice Sirett, aged 17, of Dinton, and Vera Pett, aged 21, of Wolverton, Bucks.

Reginald Munday, a footman, was aroused by the smell of smoke, and found that the staircase was in flames. He had to climb out of a window down a stack-pipe to give the alarm.

He ran to the lodge, which is occupied by Mr. Edward Sirett, a stud groom, father of Beatrice Sirett. The two men seized A.R.P. respirators and returned to the house.

They placed ladders against the window from which two other maids, Margaret Matthews, aged 14, of Cuddington, Bucks, and Bessie Baxter, aged 22, of Lanark, Scotland—were trying to escape.

Sirett ran up the ladder but was driven back by the fumes. He then made another attempt and got on to a verandah just below the window. He shouted to the two girls to jump, and after some hesitation they did so. He brought them safely to the ground.

Meanwhile, Mr. M. Lockley, a butler, aged 52, tried to get to the room in which Miss Sirett and Miss Pett were trapped. He was overcome by fumes and was taken to hospital.

When Sirett learned that his daughter had not been rescued, he wanted to make an attempt to get to the girls' room. He was held back by others, as the room was then in flames.



Indira Maharajah of Kapurthala, one of world's richest men, signs guest book at New York Fair. He was given 15-gun salute. His two sons, left, and British Consul General Godfrey Haggard, right, in rear.

Bogus Stamp Slips Through Post

WHEN he received an abusive and anonymous letter at his breakfast table, a North London shopkeeper examined the cancelled stamp and postmark on the envelope. He discovered that the stamp was not a proper stamp at all, but a bogus one, bearing a picture of a man who is certainly not King George or any member of the Royal Family.

The letter had been posted in the Ealing, W.5, district. The stamp was brown, like a 1½d. stamp.

Its base carried in capital letters a political slogan. On three sides it was perforated like an ordinary stamp. The top and fourth side had been clipped near the border.

SECRET WORKS. Detectives of the G.P.O. investigation branch then began their strangest inquiry. They are trying to track down the sender of the letter and similar ones which are being brought to their notice.

Other G.P.O. investigators are searching for the secret printing works, thought to be in London, where "stamp" effigies of a new "king" are being produced. The man who had received it was terrified by the message it contained.

At the
Repulse Bay HOTEL
Geo Pio-Ulski's String Quintette
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A la Carte & Table d'Hote

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DON AMECHE
... as a singing, loving, fighting D'Artagnan!
THE RITZ BROTHERS
... phonies pinch-hitting for Athos, Porthos and Aramis!
in
A Musical Comedy Version of Alexandre Dumas' THE THREE MUSKETEERS
with **BINNIE BARNES • GLORIA STUART**
PAULINE MOORE • JOSEPH SCHILDKRAUT
JOHN CARRADINE • LIONEL ATWILL • MILES MANDER
DOUGLAS DUMBRILLE • JOHN KING
A 20th Century-Fox Picture
NEXT AT THE KING'S

Bolting Horse Leaps Over Girl in Car

MISS A. HORSMAN, of Breamore, Hampshire, saw a runaway horse galloping towards her car as she drove through Salisbury recently.

She tried in vain to avoid it. Then, as a collision seemed inevitable, the horse leaped up, and cleared the car.

As it landed, however, its hind legs caught the tail-board of a trailer attached to the car.

The horse fell, unseated a boy cyclist who was passing, and was caught by two men. No one was injured.

The horse, a hunter owned by Mr. D. J. Sargent, of Runcton Lodge, Laverstock, broke from the tethering post to which it was attached.

The noise of the falling post startled it and it galloped off to Salisbury, two miles away.

Unionists Hold Hythe

The result of the Hythe by-election was declared recently as follows:—
Mr. Rupert Brabner (U.) 12,016
Mr. F. Darvall (L.) 9,577
Mr. H. St. John Philby (British People's Party) 576

Unionist majority 2,439
No change.

Mr. Philby forfeits his deposit. The by-election was caused by the death of Sir Philip Sassoon. Figures in the General Election were:—
Sir Philip Sassoon (U.) 15,359
Mr. R. Ellis (Lib.) 8,688

Unionist majority 6,671.
Mr. Brabner, who is 28 and a merchant banker, was the youngest member of the L.C.C. when he was elected in 1937.

FOOD PROBLEM WITH GASTRITIS

For years, doctors wanted to find a food that would not irritate the inflamed stomach walls of patients suffering from gastritis and that at the same time would rebuild the patient's strength. In severe cases of gastritis solid foods are out of the question, even liquid foods are often vomited. Yet the patient needs quick new strength to rebuild his exhausted body. In Horlicks, doctors and nurses have found an ideal food.

Where other foods are rejected, Horlicks is retained by the patient. And almost at once strength starts to come back, with the result that convalescence is shortened too. Get Horlicks to-day from your store. It is delicious to taste.

Hospitals, Camouflage Shelters

THE cost of organising Britain for defence is still mounting. Another £19,400,815 was asked for recently in supplementary Civil Service estimates.

Earlier the civil departments called for nearly £12,000,000 more. On Wednesday £70,000,000 more was asked for to meet Army needs.

Then the R.A.F. called for £40,000,000 more and the new Ministry of Supply for £144,350,000.

The later £19,400,815 includes—£8,001,000 for emergency hospital, evacuation and other services in England and Wales (£2,239,150 in Scotland);

An additional £5,310,000 for A.R.P. and £1,000,000 for reserve of plant and building materials.

£200,000 FOR SECRET SERVICE. £2,500,000 is allocated to the Czechoslovak Refugee Trust Fund and an extra £200,000 to the Secret Service, whose original grant was £500,000. Additional sums required include: Grants towards shelters for workers in factories £7,000,000 Protection of vital services £3,000,000 Observation of glare, and camouflage £2,000,000 Camouflage grants cover approved expenses incurred by occupiers of factories, owners of mines, and public utility undertakings.

Yes! I find they are so wonderfully cool and kind to my throat...
CRAVEN "A"
CRAVEN "A" have a coolness and freedom from throat irritation that will make a world of difference to your smoking pleasure. The natural cork-tip protects fingers and lips from stain and ensures a smooth, satisfying smoke from first puff to last.

MADE SPECIALLY TO PREVENT SORE THROATS
Carreras Ltd.—150 years Reputation for quality

FLAT POCKET TINS (Ideal for the Handbag or Pocket) of 20 and 50 also in 'TRU-VAC' TINS of 50 and PACKETS of 10

CRAVEN "A" VIRGINIA CIGARETTES
Made in London

SAVE MONEY
IT'S THRIFTY TO INSTALL NEW CHAMPIONS

CHAMPION SPARK PLUGS
Bring MORE SPEED

Learn a lesson from the race drivers. They choose Champions, the spark plugs with the proven ability to give every engine the strong hot sparks that bring out its best speed, power and fuel economy. In racing and in every-day driving, Champions are winners!

Champion Spark Plug Co. Toledo, Ohio, U.S.A.

COPIES OF PHOTOGRAPHS

by "Staff Photographer" appearing in the "SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST" and "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" may be purchased at the Business Office of "The Hongkong Telegraph" Morning Post Building, Wyndham Street.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

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DANCING IN 6 HOURS, Ballroom, Tango, Rhumba, America Top, Tula rapid and practical. World's Champion's Steps. Apply: Tony's Dance Studio, China Building, 6th floor. Tel. 30933.

FOR SALE.

JUST RECEIVED, selection of the best varieties of tested and reliable flower and vegetable seeds of strong germination. Graca Co., 10, Wyndham Street, Hongkong.

NEW MEXICAN OIL PROPOSALS

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 (Reuter).—The Mexican Government's latest oil proposals have been submitted to Mr. Richberg, the representative looking after American and British oil interests.

The terms are not published, but Mexico is reported to have offered all the companies minority representation on the Board of a revised organization that would replace the Government monopoly.

The oil companies, it is reported, would be permitted to handle all exports, while the Mexican Government would maintain the central and domestic situation.

U.S. And Philippines

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 (Reuter).—The Senate has completed legislative action on a bill for readjusting economic relations with the Philippines, prior to the projected independence.

The bill establishes duty-free quotas for Philippine coconut oil, embroidery, tobacco and pearly buttons between now and 1940.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. BANK HOLIDAYS.

In accordance with Government Ordinance, The Exchange Banks will be closed for the transaction of Public Business on Monday, the 7th August, 1939. (The First Monday of August).

Hongkong, 3rd August, 1939.

HONG KONG FOOTBALL CLUB.

NOTICE

The 52nd Annual General Meeting of Members will be held in the Clubhouse on FRIDAY, the 4th AUGUST, 1939, at 6 p.m.

By order of the Committee.

E. L. STRANGE,
Hon. Secretary.

THE "STAR" FERRY CO., LTD.

Notice to Shareholders

NOTICE is hereby given that an Interim Dividend of \$2.00 per Share has been declared, for the half year ended 30th June, 1939, payable on THURSDAY, 17th AUGUST, 1939, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Office of the Company, Kowloon.

The Register of Shares of the Company will be closed from TUESDAY, 8th AUGUST to THURSDAY, 17th AUGUST, 1939, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

C. M. MANNERS,
Secretary and Manager.
Hongkong, 27th July, 1939.

G. R.

PARTICULARS & CONDITIONS
of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on Tuesday, the 8th day of August, 1939, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor of one Lot of Crown Land at Stanley, in the Colony of Hong Kong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the KING, for one further term of 75 years.

Intending bidders are advised that immediately after the disposal of the lot the Purchaser (if not the applicant) will be required to deposit with an authorised officer who will be present at the sale, the sum of two hundred dollars, (\$200) in cash. This sum will be refunded on payment of the Purchase price.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Contents in Acres	Area in Sq. Feet	Approx. Rental	Upset Price
1	Stanley Inland Lot No. 6.	As per sale plan.	About 6.000	165,000	\$150	\$1,500

G. R.

PARTICULARS & CONDITIONS
of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on Tuesday, the 8th day of August, 1939, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor of one Lot of Crown Land at Cheung Sha Wan, in the Colony of Hong Kong, for a term of 75 years, commencing from 1st July, 1898, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the KING, for one further term of 24 years less the last three days thereof.

Intending bidders are advised that immediately after the disposal of the lot the Purchaser (if not the applicant) will be required to deposit with an authorised officer who will be present at the sale, the sum of two hundred dollars, (\$200) in cash. This sum will be refunded on payment of the Purchase price.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Contents in Acres	Area in Sq. Feet	Approx. Rental	Upset Price
2	New Kowloon Inland Lot No. 2653. Adjoining New Kowloon Inland Lot No. 1054, Castle Peak West, Cheung Sha Wan.	As per sale plan.	About 4.895	113,000	\$130	\$1,300

OFFICIAL NOTICE

PROPOSAL TO CHANGE OF A SHIP'S NAME.

I, A. H. Carroll of Alexandra Building, hereby give notice under Section 47 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, that the proposed change of name in respect of the ship "Joan I" of Hong Kong (Official Number 159,509—Gross tonnage 111.69 tons and Register tonnage 59.69 tons) owned by the China Coast Steamship Company Limited, Alexandra Building, Hong Kong, has been authorised by the Board of Trade and that the new name "Gold Leaf" will be registered at the Port of Hong Kong.

Any objection to the proposed change of name must be sent to the Registrar of Shipping at Hong Kong within seven days from the appearance of this advertisement.

Dated at Hongkong, the 2nd day of August, 1939.

A. H. CARROLL,
Director.

COUNT THE
"TELEGRAPHS"
EVERYWHERE

HOUSE OF LORDS' DEBATE ON FAR EAST SITUATION

(Continued from Page 1.)

commercial treaty with Japan. Referring to the more recent of these actions, Viscount Samuel said there was no reason to suppose that it had been taken for any purely political reason. Unquestionably, it was intended to have a political significance.

"In those circumstances the British Government might be encouraged to refuse to adopt any policy of mere surrender to pressure."

Australia's Interest

"One consideration that should be prominently in the minds of the British Government is the fact that Australia has the largest interest of all in the Pacific question, and particularly in our relation with Japan."

"There is no doubt that the interests of Australia played an important part in influencing the mind of the Home Government at the time of the Manchukuo incident."

"I trust that the Government and people of Australia will recognise that a policy of constant retreat is not one likely to succeed in the long run, or one consistent with the dignity or interests of the British Empire."

Viscount Samuel welcomed the fact that the Government had taken steps to reinforce Singapore, and he trusted that the Tokyo conference should not succeed, and Japanese pressure should increase, the Government would consider taking the same action as the United States had recently taken.

If the Government comes to the conclusion that it is desirable to give the necessary 12 months notice for termination of the British commercial treaty with Japan, the step would be approved by the people.

"We would then have means, in conjunction with the United States, of bringing effective economic pressure upon Japan, and we would be able to stop supplies, without which it would be impossible for Japan to carry on the war."

Tientsin Silver

Lord Ellbank, the next speaker, also dealt with the Far East. He urged Viscount Halifax to tell the House emphatically that there was no intention of handing over the silver in Tientsin or of recognising the Federal Bank currency in China, on which issues the statements made by Mr. Chamberlain in the House of Commons were not very definite.

Turning to Japan's military position in China, Lord Ellbank said that Japan's adverse trade balance was increasing, her gold reserves were diminishing and the guerrillas were preventing her from securing iron, coal and cotton.

Japan had suffered considerable reverses in North China, and pressure by Russia was reported on ground authority to have forced her to withdraw troops from Manchuria.

War Declaration

"In the light of these facts, any suggestion that Japan would declare war on us if we maintained a firm stand seems to be wiped out of consideration altogether."

He took the view that the Tokyo conference must go on, but that the fact that there were moderate-minded people in Japan, and that it was only through the moderates that ultimately they could say they intended to take some action in co-operation with America, Britain should have stronger action.

"In a short time there will be a stalemate, and this will be the time for mediation in an attempt to bring the war to a close," he added.

Viscount Samuel's reference to Australia provoked Lord Stonehaven, a former Governor-General of Australia, to point out that it ought to be remembered that Australia, for the benefit of the Commonwealth, did jeopardise her very important trade with Japan.

Viscount Samuel said he did not intend to suggest that Australia took a course disadvantageous to Britain for her benefit.

"I suggest with regard to Australia that, in the long run, it might be necessary to take a stronger line than the mere case any economic advantage would require."

Lord Stonehaven replied that he did not think Viscount Samuel need have any fear in considering the past. Australia played a stronger line in the matter to which he referred.

Halifax Replies

Replying to the debate, Viscount Halifax said that it had been suggested in several speeches from various parts of the House that the formula recently signed with Japan committed Britain to a fundamental change of policy; that Britain had, by signing the formula, recognised a state of belligerency in China; that it was in spirit contrary to Britain's obligations under the League resolutions; that it was in danger of violating the Nine-Power Treaty, and, generally, that it condoned actions which he had previously condemned.

"I wish to state quite frankly that, in my judgment, those who take that sort of line ignore both the plain terms of the formula and the interpretation of the formula which the Government itself has placed upon it."

"I know from the experience I have had in reading how extraordinarily difficult it was for people sitting in London to appreciate the precise implications in the East of any of those carefully phrased formulas."

"That being the case, there can hardly be any ground more fertile in which an enemy can sow seeds among the wheat."

"Those who made that kind of loose accusation arising out of the formula lose sight of one fact of great importance—the impression that kind of accusation has listened to this afternoon produces is exactly the impression those who were most anxious to exacerbate the difficulties

Gunmen Released

SHANGHAI, Aug. 4 (Reuter).—The Italians have released the 28 Chinese gunmen, alleged to belong to Wang Ching-wei's "special service corps," who barricaded themselves in a school in the Italian sector yesterday.

The release was effected following a visit by Japanese officers, who stated that the men belonged to the auxiliary corps of the Japanese-appointed Chinese police.

Another Rebuff

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 (Reuter).—The Administration suffered another rebuff when a coalition of Republicans and Democrats in the House of Representatives killed President Roosevelt's \$600,000,000 housing bill by voting 190 against 170 not to consider it this session.

with which we were confronted at the present time, wished to see produced. Accordingly, we should be very careful indeed not to play their game.

Doubt

"I do not think any useful purpose would be served by proceeding on the line of creating the maximum measure of doubt on a minimum basis of fact. The general considerations to be borne in mind are that the Japanese Government has never asked the British Government to reverse its general policy, nor can the British Government do so if it were asked."

"All we have done by this formula is to state the facts as they seemed to us to exist, and attempt, in a practical fashion, to deal with the background against which the situation in Tientsin has actually arisen."

"It would be difficult enough to reach an agreement on the Tientsin issues without placing misconstruction on the formula, and we must see that we do not unnecessarily complicate the task of Sir Robert Craigie, who is handling very difficult circumstances with both firmness and understanding in the efforts he is making to reach a solution."

No Condonation

"Therefore, while nothing we have done, and I hope, nothing we should do, can on any reasonable consideration be taken as condoning an action bearing the character of aggression, though our policy is designed to promote peace and international order, nonetheless it seems that the purpose for which we bend our efforts is an endeavour to do two things."

"First of all, to assist in finding a settlement that will be fair as between all the interests concerned; secondly, from a more narrow point of view of the interests of this country, to work for such an issue in the present difficulties as will not impair our relations with China or Japan."

"I am perfectly aware that many in the House believed that it was too optimistic a hope."

Japan Warned

"I don't feel for myself that the question whether or not we succeed in attaining such an object depends on ourselves. It depends on the attitude of the Japanese Government, and how far the Japanese authorities are prepared to distinguish between local and general issues recognised by their Government, and how far they are prepared to refrain from attempts to represent general as local issues, and vice versa."

Referring to a recent interview by the Japanese Prime Minister, Viscount Halifax said he was informed by Sir Robert Craigie that he had been incorrectly reported.

If he were correctly reported the Government could not accept the implications of the statement.

"The British Government is bound to take a very grave view of the blockade in Tientsin and the increasing agitation against British interests in those parts of occupied China."

"It is worth remembering that the Japanese Government, in the terms of the formula, made themselves responsible for the maintenance of public order in the Japanese-controlled areas in China, and the British Government accordingly expects implementation of the formula to put down anti-British propaganda in those areas."

Others Interested

"We must remember, in some of the issues raised, that, although they might be local, they have a significance much wider, and a direct interest with other governments besides ourselves."

"Reference has already been made in the House of Commons to the interests we share in several matters with America and France. The general aims and objects of the three governments are closely similar, and they are not to say that we all necessarily do the same thing in the same way and at the same time. The recent negotiations with regard to the commercial treaty by the United States was a case in point."

"I can very well conceive the circumstances in which His Majesty's Government might also wish to give notice of their intention to denounce their commercial treaty, but, as the Prime Minister said on Monday, that is a matter which would require careful consideration and regard, and a close exchange of views with the British dominions would, anyhow, be necessary. I don't wish at this stage

POST OFFICE.

GENERAL HOLIDAY

On Monday, the 7th August, the General Post Office and Kowloon Central Post Office will be open from 8 a.m. to Noon, Sheungwan Branch Post Office will be open from 8 a.m. to 10 a.m., and the other Branch Post Offices will be entirely closed.

There will be one collection from the pillar boxes as on Sundays, one delivery of ordinary correspondence at 11.30 a.m., and one delivery of registered correspondence at 11 a.m.

The Branch Post Office at Stanley, Tai Po and Tin Lung will also have one delivery of ordinary correspondence at 11 a.m.

The Money Order Office will be entirely closed.

MAIL FOR CANTON

Registered and Ordinary mail and Parcels (not insured) will be accepted for Canton and despatched as circumstances permit.

INWARD MAILS

From	Per	Due
Australia and Manila	Changte	August 4.
Shanghai	m/v Peiping	August 4.
U.S.A., Honolulu and Japan (San Francisco date, 8th July).	Pres. Adams	August 4.
Australia and Manila	Tanda	August 4.
U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai (San Francisco date, 14th July).	Pres. Taft	August 5.
Straits and Manila	Somali	August 5.
Shanghai and Amoy	Victoria	August 5.
Hulphong	Tjinegara	August 6.
Air Mail by "Imperial Airways Direct Service"—London date, 2nd August.	Canton	August 7.
Bangkok	Imperial Airways Plane	August 7.
Straits	Soochow	August 7.
Shanghai, Amoy and Swatow	Cremor	August 8.
Shanghai	Kiangsu	August 8.
Bangkok	Nemnon	August 8.
Straits and Manila	Neuchwang	August 8.
Japan and Manila	Scharnhorst	August 8.
Tientsin	Tango Maru	August 8.
Air Mail by "Air France Direct Service"—Paris date, 2nd August.	Tjibadak	August 8.
Rabaul	Yunnan	August 8.
Tientsin	Air France Plane	August 9.
Air Mail by "Pan American Airways Direct Service"—San Francisco date, 2nd Aug.	Fridenur	August 9.
U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai (San Francisco date, 10th July).	Ninghai	August 9.
	Pan American Airways Plane	August 9.
	Asama Maru	August 10.

OUTWARD MAILS

For	Per	Date and Time.
Fort Bayard and Bangkok	Helios	Fri., Aug. 4, 7 p.m.
Manila	Pres. Adams	Fri., Aug. 4, 7.00 p.m.
Parcels and Papers only for Calcutta	Yuensang	Fri., Aug. 4, 5 p.m.
	Parcels	Aug. 4, 5 p.m.
	Papers	Aug. 4, 5.30 a.m.
Straits, Ceylon, India, E. and S. Corfu	G.P.O. and K.P.O.	Aug. 4, 5 p.m.
Africa, Aden, Egypt, Malta and Europe via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 1st September.	Parcels	Aug. 4, 5 p.m.
	Reg.	Aug. 5, 5.45 a.m.
	Ord.	Aug. 5, 10.30 a.m.
Shanghai	Victoria	Sat., Aug. 5, 8.30 a.m.
Air Mail by "Imperial Airways Direct Service"—due Amsterdam, 15th August.	Straits and Corfu	Sat., Aug. 5, 10 a.m.
	G.P.O. and K.P.O.	Aug. 5, 9.30 a.m.
	Reg.	Aug. 5, 10 a.m.
	Ord.	Aug. 5, 10.30 a.m.
Saloon	Lycemoon	Sat., Aug. 5, 10.30 a.m.
Fort Bayard	Schutan	Sat., Aug. 5, 4 p.m.
Haiphong	Taksang	Sat., Aug. 5, 4 p.m.
Manila	Benrinnes	Sat., Aug. 5, 5 p.m.
Shanghai and Japan	Somali	Sat., Aug. 5, 5.00 p.m.

Sunday

Haiphong	Kaying	Sun., Aug. 6, 8 a.m.
Fort Bayard and Parcels only for	Hai Lee	Sun., Aug. 6, 8.30 a.m.
Rangoon	Chinese Prince	Sun., Aug. 6, 9 a.m.
Saloon		

Monday

Air Mail by "Imperial Airways Direct Service"—due London, 14th August	Imperial Airways Plane	Mon., Aug. 7. K.P.O.
	Reg.	Aug. 7, Noon.
	Ord.	Aug. 7, Noon.
	G.P.O.	
	Reg.	Aug. 7, Noon.
	Ord.	Aug. 7, 5 p.m.
Air Mail for Malaya, Java and Australia by "Imperial Airways Direct Service"—due Sydney 14th August	Imperial Airways Plane	Mon., Aug. 7. K.P.O.
	Reg.	Aug. 7, Noon.
	Ord.	Aug. 7, Noon.
	G.P.O.	
	Reg.	Aug. 7, Noon.
	Ord.	Aug. 7, 5 p.m.

Tuesday

Manila, Makassar and Sourabaya	Tjinegara	Tues., Aug. 8, 8.30 a.m.
Haiphong	Hupoh	Tues., Aug. 8, 10 a.m.
Amoy	Nanning	Tues., Aug. 8, 2.30 p.m.
Parcels only for Straits, Benrinnes, Ceylon, Aden, Egypt, Marseilles and London—due London, 14th September	Nemnon	Tues., Aug. 8. G.P.O. and K.P.O.
	Parcels	Aug. 8, 5 p.m.
	Anshun	Tues., Aug. 8, 7 p.m.
Shanghai	Scharnhorst	Tues., Aug. 8, 7 p.m.

to say any more with regard to that subject."

Ancient Privileges

Referring to the suggestion by Lord Davies that the Government had been actuated by a desire to cling to ancient privileges, Viscount Halifax said that he went and looked over a passage in a note addressed to the Japanese Government earlier in the year, in which we reminded them that as long ago as 1931 we had nearly completed negotiations with the Chinese Government upon the subject of extraterritoriality.

These had been suspended following the seizure of Manchuria by the Japanese, but the note went on to say that the British Government would always be ready to resume negotiations at a suitable time, and were prepared to discuss these and other questions with a fully independent Chinese Government when peace was restored.

Old Treaty Methods

"It is not, therefore, with a view to preserving unchanged the entire structure of what one might call the old treaty methods that the British Government has shaped its policy."

"While we have never concealed our view about Japan's action in China, and are bound to have regard to all interested involved, particular-

ly those of China, we have been fully prepared to recognise the special interest and position which Japan, in view of her geographical position and economic need, is entitled to claim and exercise," he declared.

Referring to Chinese currency and the disposal of the Tientsin silver stocks, Viscount Halifax said that various solutions to this problem had been suggested but none appeared to be satisfactory.

The British Government was continuing to examine all the possibilities, but in considering these matters, it certainly would not lose sight of its obligations towards the Chinese government or to the other signatories to the Nine-Power Treaty.

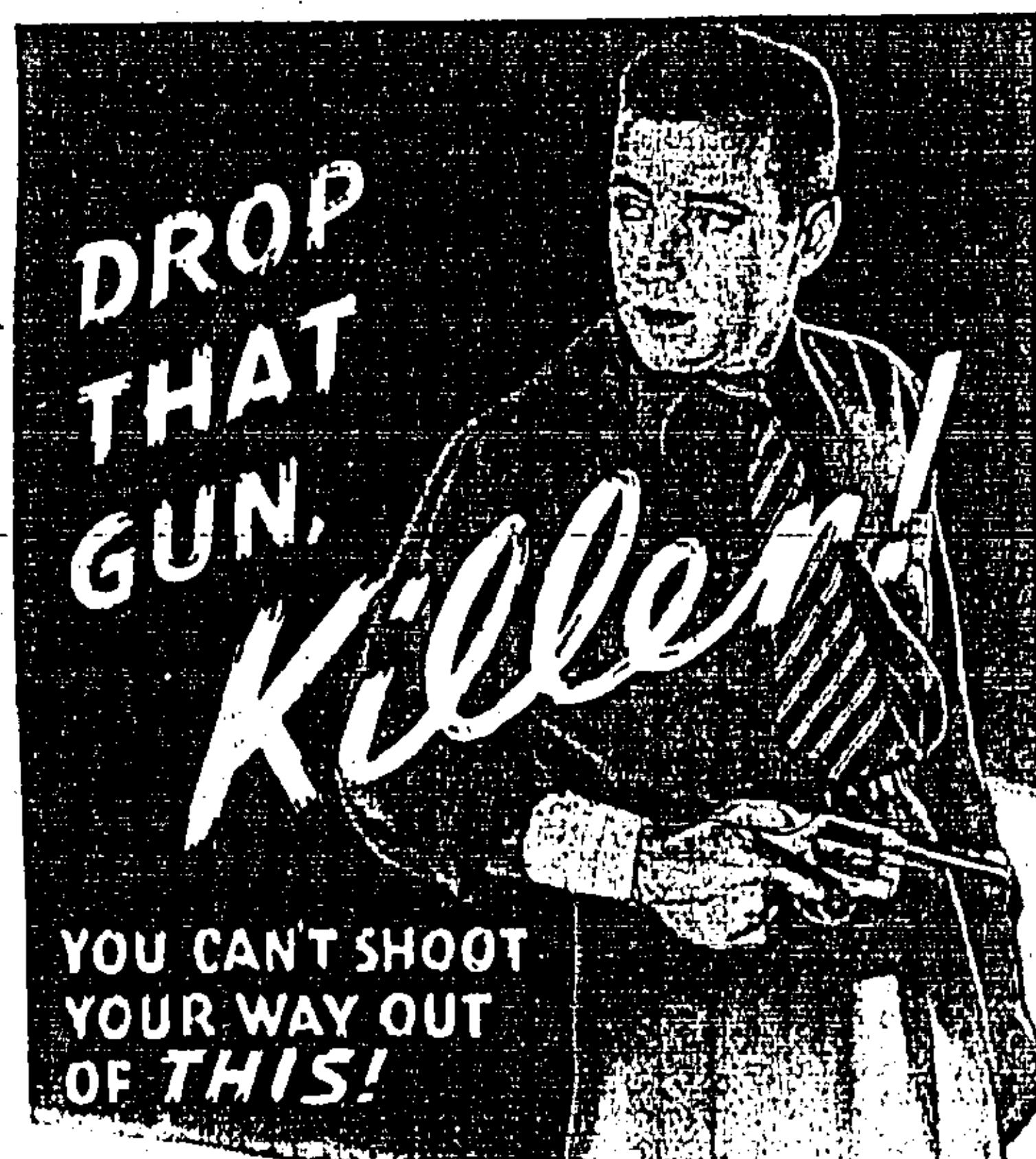
As regards the extension of further support for Chinese currency, any such proposal that might or might not be held desirable from the point of view of China, would also have to be considered in the light of very many other financial considerations and obligations incurred by this country at the present time.

Colonel Spear

Regarding the case of Colonel Spear, Viscount Halifax said that the position was most unsatisfactory. Sir Robert Craigie had made repeated representations and the Japanese Government had replied that the case was almost complete.

ORIENTAL THEATRE

A MIGHTY SCREEN PRODUCTION SHOWN FOR THE FIRST TIME IN HONG KONG AT POPULAR PRICES!
2 DAYS SUNDAY - MONDAY
A magnificent thrilling picture you can't afford to miss!



His gun conquered the underworld... held cops at bay! But can it save him from a daring woman doctor who strikes... with medicine as a weapon?

HUMPHREY BOGART

King of the Underworld

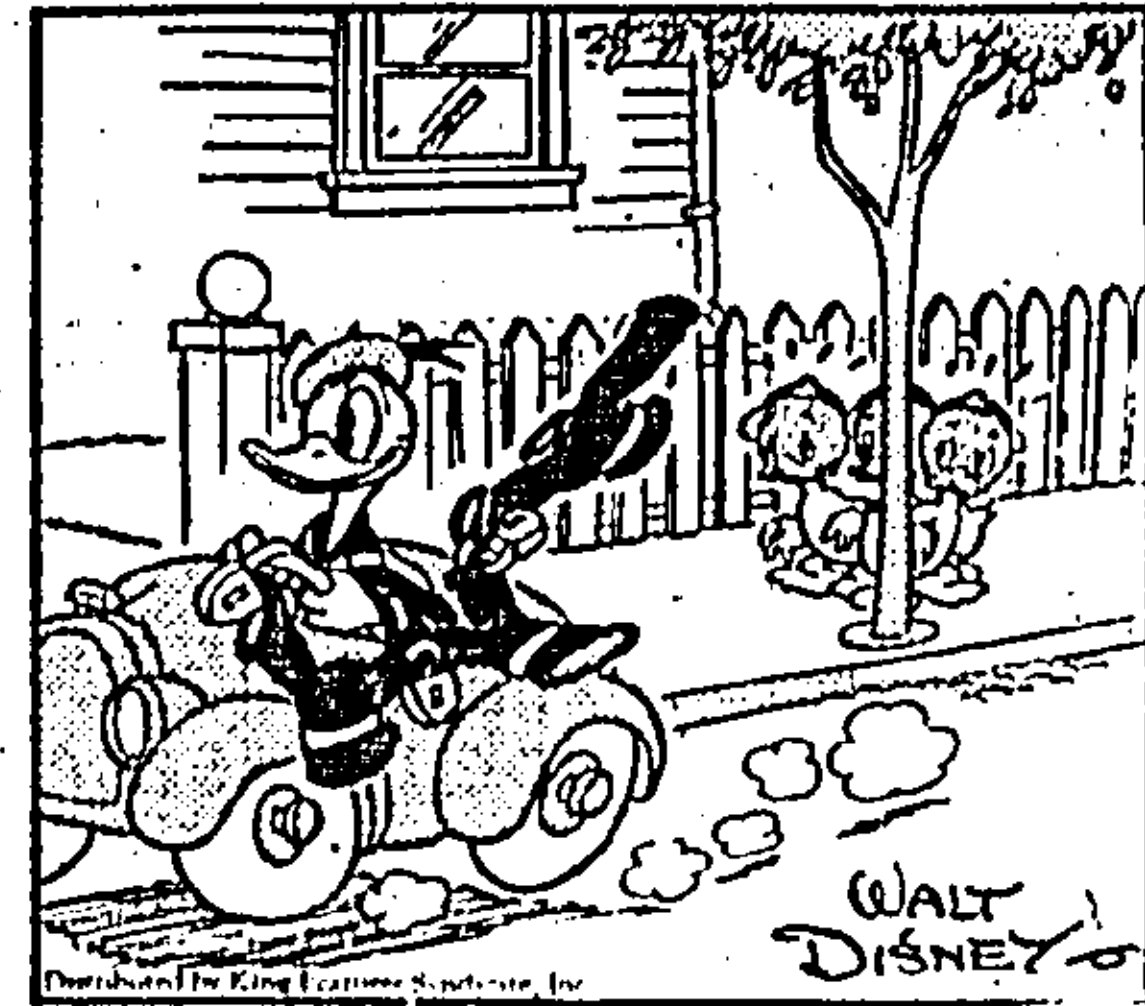
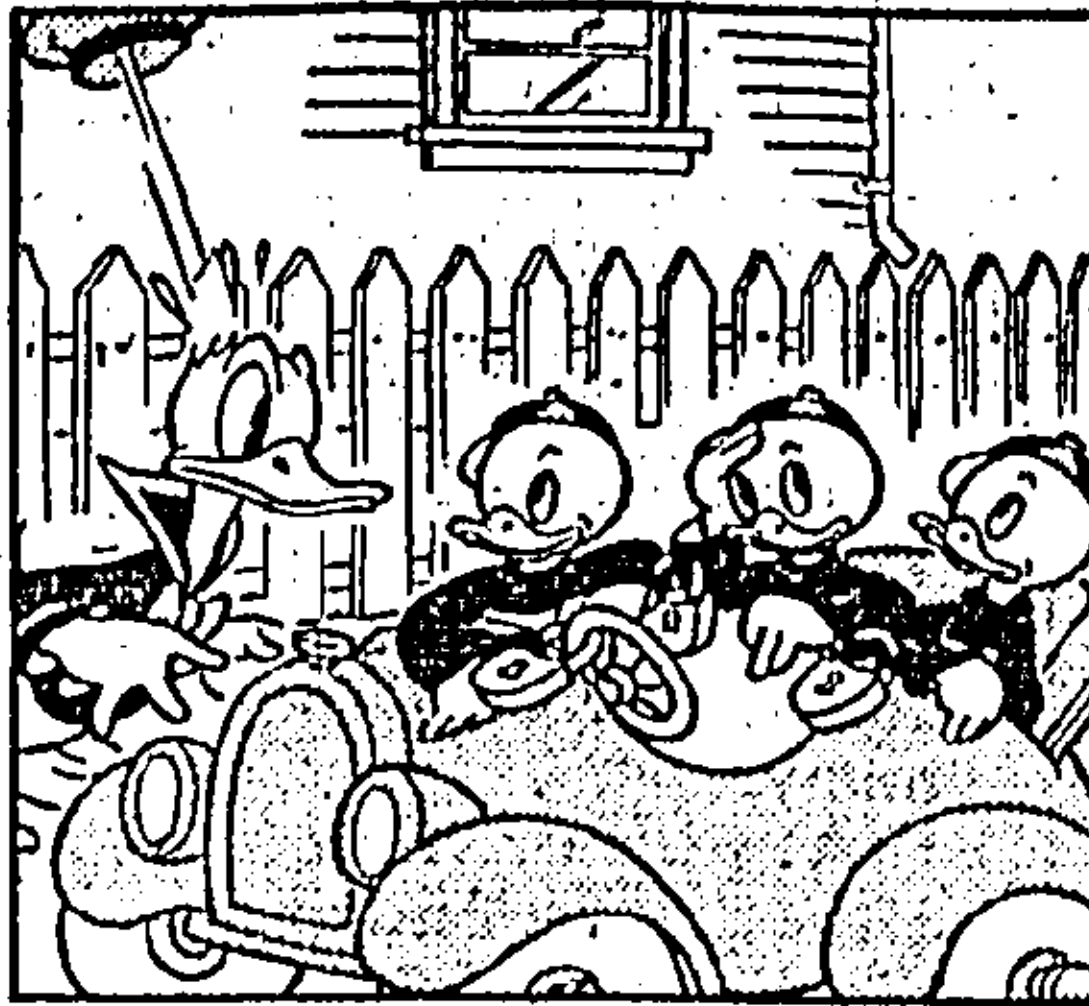
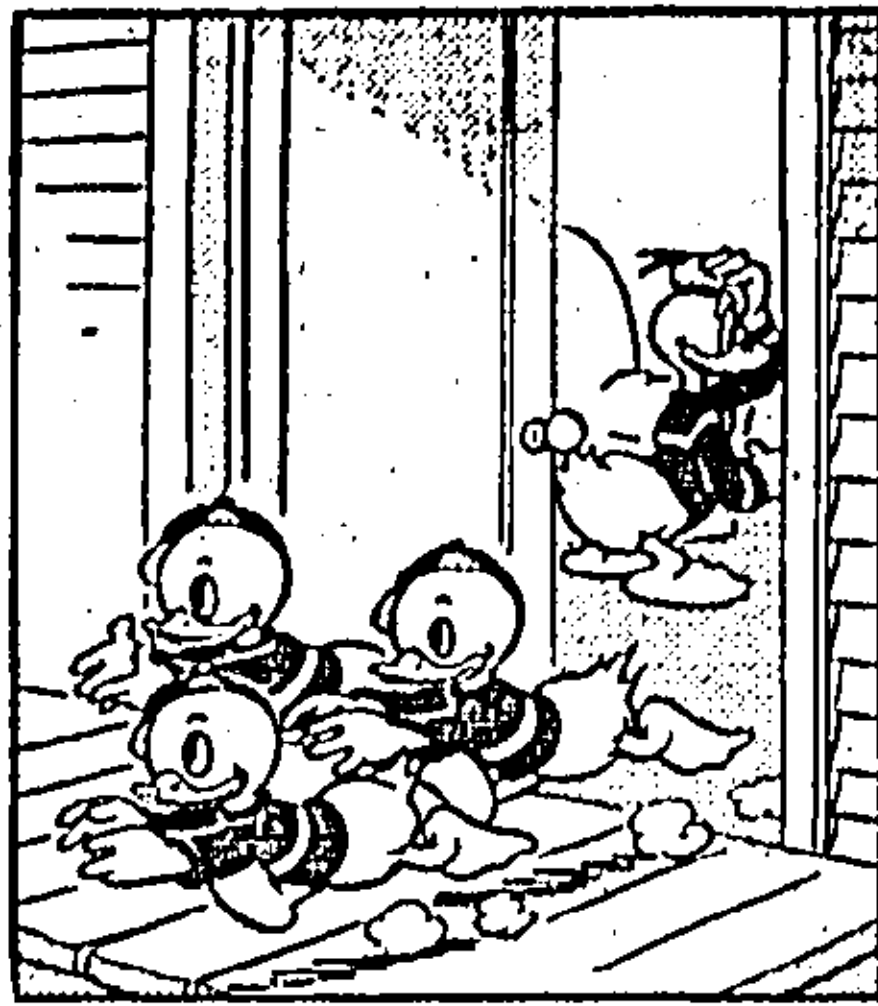
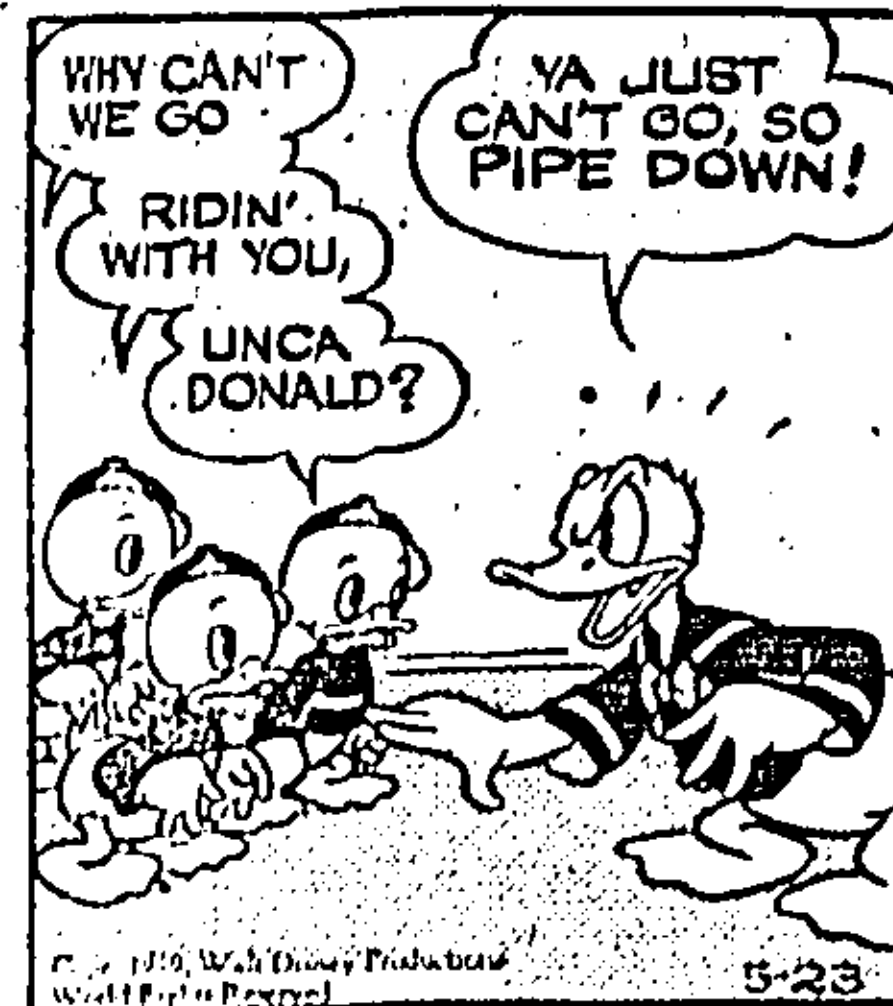
KAY FRANCIS

James Stephenson • John Eldredge

Directed by Lewis Seiler • Screen Play by George Belcher and Vincent Sherman • Based on a Story by W.J. Delaney • A WARNER BROS. PICTURE

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SOLICITOR
OBJECTSPractice Adopted By
Revenue Officers

Objection to a practice adopted by Revenue Officers when raiding suspected heroin pill factories was voiced at the Central Magistrate's yesterday by Mr. M. A. da Silva. He protested against the invariable custom of the officers asking defendants to claim their clothing in the factory before being cautioned, and then using this as evidence.

Mr. Houston over-ruled the objection but Mr. da Silva asked that it be noted as he intended to obtain a ruling from the Supreme Court.

Chan Luk, Lau Choi and Tung Cheung-yau and three women, Chan Ching, Chan Mui and Chu Yuk-lan, were charged with possession of 154,000 heroin pills at Nan Nei Wan, near Shek-O.

The Assistant Crown Solicitor Mr. J. B. Prentiss prosecuted. Mr. M. A. da Silva appeared for Chan Luk, Chan Ching, Chan Mui and Chu Yuk-lan and Mr. W. M. Brown for Lau Choi and Tung Cheung.

Revenue Officer W. H. Colledge said on July 4, about 6.30 p.m., accompanied by Mr. H. A. Taylor and a party of Revenue Officers and detectives, they went along Shek-O Road, to avoid being seen. He sent two Revenue officers ahead of him dressed as coolies. As they approached a hut on the right side of the bay he noticed two men run from it towards the other end of the bay.

Tried to Escape

R. O. Colledge said he and his men descended to the village where they met a Chinese officer with Tung Cheung-yau. They continued and on nearing the huts could smell the odour of drying heroin. At the rear of the innermost hut they found another officer with the other defendants. He said Tung had attempted to escape through a hole in the wall. Two others escaped when he entered the hut.

Officer Colledge said he then examined defendants' hands. First defendant appeared to have washed his hands recently, but there were still signs of pink stains. Second defendant's were unstained but there were pink stains on his singlet. Third defendant's were very badly stained and there were also pink stains on his singlet and trousers. The hands of the others were not stained but there were stains on sixth defendant's jacket.

R. O. Colledge then ordered defendants to claim any clothing they had

on the premises. First defendant opened a basket and took out a grey suit and wore it. After collecting their respective clothing, the defendants were taken into the rear hut which was found to be a heroin pill factory. In the hut was a large drying cupboard and under that were 20 trays of pills. Beside these pills were all the necessary facilities for making pills.

Solicitor's Objection

Mr. Taylor gave similar evidence. Cross-examined by Mr. Silva he said he was experienced in heroin pill cases.

Is it correct to say that in 99 cases out of a 100 evidence is always adduced that defendants are asked to get their clothing and then evidence is given of where they took their clothing from?—Yes, in most cases.

When defendants were asked to get their clothing was there an intention behind the request to use the result as evidence?—Yes, part of the case.

Are you aware of the principle of law which dictates that a person under arrest should not be questioned or his answers given in evidence unless he is first cautioned?—Yes, Did it ever occur to you or to the Revenue Officers that these defendants should have been similarly warned when they were asked to go and get their clothing?—No, this is different.

Mr. Silva (to the Court): It is at this stage that I object, inasmuch as I desire Counsel to obtain a ruling out of the trap laid by the request to defendants to get their clothing.

His Worship: I over-ruled the objection.

Mr. Silva: Will Your Worship make a note of my objection, inasmuch as I desire Counsel to obtain a ruling on this point once and for all at the Supreme Court.

The case was adjourned to August 8.

WOMAN PILL CARRIER
Given Chance to Find Man
Who Gave Them to Her

To give her time to look for the man whom she said had given her the pills to carry, Au Chuen-chi, 34, widow, was remanded for 48 hours by Mr. Q. A. A. Macfadyen at the Kowloon Magistrate's yesterday.

Inspector Wright said Au was arrested in Yau-mat on information on Thursday and when searched a belt strapped around her waist was found to contain 10 packets of heroin pills, each packet containing 500 pills. Au stated a man had given her the pills to carry.

PREMIER
RESIGNSMr. Stevens Defeated On
N.S.W. House Motion

Sydney, Aug. 3. The Premier of New South Wales, Mr. Stevens, resigned this afternoon after a vote in the Legislative Assembly in which a motion on the urgent necessity of a new financial policy was carried against the Government.

The motion was moved by the former Minister of Finance, Mr. Spooner, who resigned last week.

N.Z. Premier Ill

The New Zealand Minister for Public Health and Deputy Leader of the House has been appointed Acting Prime Minister.

Mr. Savage, Prime Minister, entered hospital to-day for an operation.

Australian Labour

Canberra, Aug. 3. The Prime Minister of Australia, Mr. R. G. Menzies, stated in answer to a question that a 44-hour week for youths in Australian labour will be discussed at a meeting of the Premiers of the six states on August 10.—Reuter Bulletin.

HISTORY OF HONG-
KONG DURING
THE WAR YEARS

(Continued from Page 6.)

NOR was this closely-packed community seriously straitened at any time for the necessities of life, or crippled by the increased cost of living, though the Governor exercised, from time to time, his power to regulate prices.

Only after the war was over was there a shortage of rice with corresponding high price, due to untoward conditions on the mainland of China.

Content under British rule and protection, freed from any possibility of German menace, and in charge of a Governor who had a life experience of their mode of living and trend of thought the overwhelming Chinese population gave no cause for anxiety—but identified their own interests with those of the Empire, as standing for justice and freedom of life and trade.

Hongkong, in the modest words of the Annual Report, played "a small but steadfast" part in the war.

The Colony fared well and deserved to do so, for "Hongkong gave of her best in money and in men of British race."

A Look Through
The "Telegraph"

50 YEARS AGO

August 4, 1889. The Hongkong Masonic Club, owing to internal dissensions for which there is no possible excuse, has recently got into a very bad way. After overcoming the initial difficulties inherent to all such institutions, the Club, which has no superior for comfort and convenience in the part of the world, was rapidly making its way and showing good financial results when an indiscreet and entirely uncalculated remark on the part of one of the General Committee, who ought to have known better, caused about twenty members, regular frequenters of the Club, to resign. As these members were actually the best customers of the Club, their secession had the effect of turning a monthly credit balance into a considerable loss, and the question soon arose as to future contingencies. At a meeting of the Directors and General Committee to consider the situation, it was eventually decided to give the Club a further three months' trial, at an increased rate of subscription, and at the end of that time, if results are not sufficiently prosperous to warrant a still further term, the place will be finally closed. The closing of the Masonic Club would be a matter for general regret and would certainly reflect gravely on the brotherhood in this colony.

It is reported that the Foreign Minister has intimated that Crete should remain Turkish territory.

25 YEARS AGO

August 4, 1914. We are officially informed by the Government that Britain has declared war against Germany, and that proclamations to this effect have been posted in Royal Square and other parts of the city.

An attempt has been made to squeeze Colony, we are informed, by creating famine prices by a "corner." An attempt was made to corner the thinned supply of rice, but this has been frustrated. "Reuter's" Agency states that Germany sent a second ultimatum to Belgium, announcing that Germany is prepared to carry by force of arms the measures which she considered necessary.

Earl Kitchener embarked at Dover yesterday for Egypt, but was recalled by telegram. He has landed and is on the way to London.

The "Daily Telegraph" says it is probable that Earl Kitchener will be appointed Secretary of State for War. "Reuter's" correspondent at Paris states that Franco-German diplomatic relations have been broken off.

10 YEARS AGO

August 4, 1929. Fifteen years ago the Empire was breathlessly awaiting the sequel of Britain's ultimatum to Germany. Today the British Legion and the Ex-Services Welfare Society are urgently appealing for funds to help ex-servicemen and women.

Thirteen nations will meet at the Hague to try and finally settle the problem of war debts and penalties.

5 YEARS AGO

August 4, 1934. The Prince of Wales risked his life this afternoon in an attempt to save the life of a twelve-year-old French boy.

The Prince was sun-bathing on the well-known d'Aumont Beach when the boy was knocked unconscious by a huge comb, which he had thrown over, stunned him and carried him away.

The Prince plunged into the water without hesitation on hearing the boy's mother utter a piercing scream.

The early fall of Herr Hitler from his high eminence in world politics was predicted to-day at the annual convention of the National Astrologers of America.

No hint was given regarding exactly when the collapse of his power might be expected, but Dr. Henry Corson, the noted New York astrologer, declared that Herr Hitler's horoscope left no doubt that he is doomed.

It is that in the case, the spokesman said that the Japanese naval air force would not assume responsibility for untoward incidents in future in case of Chinese troops continuing to misuse foreign flags.—Domei.

Fukien Bases Bombed. Japanese naval aircraft on July 31 bombed the Chinese military bases and defence equipment near Changchow and Shihma, in southern Fukien.

Chinese military bases near Lientang and Tongtang, in eastern Kwangtung, to the north of Chauchow, were also severely bombed, while Lufkung, Hoiung, Tamsui and Fangcheng, along the eastern coast of Kwangtung, were also attacked.—Domei.

by him in Hungary lasted from March 2 until August 1919. Since then he has been in the service of the Komintern. Bela Kun became a publicist and was leader of the Communist revolution in 1919 and Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars during the Communist Dictatorship. He escaped to Austria after the overthrow of the revolution, where he was interned. He was freed at Wrangel, arrested in Austria in 1925 and again freed. He has since been living in Moscow.

OBITUARY

Famous Hungarian Dies
In Soviet Prison

Warsaw, Aug. 3. The notorious Hungarian Bolshevik, Bela Kun, who was dictator of the Hungarian Soviet Republic in 1919 and organised a regime of terror throughout the country, died in prison in Moscow.

In Moscow reports the Infants' Kurjet Godzinsky to-day.

Ho fled to Russia after restoration of order in Hungary.

The report adds that it is generally believed in Moscow that Bela Kun—whose real name was Aaron Cohn—was shot.

Bela Kun was of Hungarian birth and was converted to Bolshevism when he was in Russia during the Great War.

The sanguinary regime established

Japanese
Bomb
Chungking

Chungking, Aug. 3. Two Japanese air squadrons of nine machines each staged another raid over Chungking last night.

The first squadron, which broke into the city around midnight, was kept at a high altitude by Chinese anti-aircraft gun fire. It released a number of bombs and flew eastward.

The second group made the eastern outskirts its target.

Most of the bombs landed on open fields, causing little damage.—Central News.

Domei adds that unscathed by the anti-aircraft fire, one Japanese air unit carried out effective bombardment of the Chinese Government organs and military establishments in the western suburbs of the city, scoring many hits, while another unit bombed the Chinese airfield in the eastern outskirts of the city, where grounded machines were sighted burning at two places.

All Japanese machines safely returned to their bases early in the morning.

Twenty Five Planes

Chungking, Aug. 3. Twenty-five Japanese planes carried out a raid shortly after 11 o'clock last night and dropped bombs, but no hits were registered in the city. They also bombed the Chengtu highway, causing a small fire to the north along the Yangtze.

With brilliant moonlight as the background, six Chinese planes had a sporadic dog-fight with the raiders, while anti-aircraft guns roared as searchlights etched the planes against the sky.—United Press.

Attack On Hoppo

Kwangchowwan, Aug. 3. The city of Hoppo, north-east of Pakhoi, was attacked by a Japanese air unit of six aircraft from Wei-chow, a Japanese occupied island south of Pakhoi, on July 31, when fifteen bombs were released in the centre of the city, over which machine-gun fire was also sprayed.

Seven bombs scored direct hits on the district middle school, ruining the library. Other bombs fell on the district gymnasium and in the business streets. Twenty-six shops were demolished, while seven casualties, including two deaths, were caused.—Wai Kiu Yat Po.

Flags Misused

Tokyo, Aug. 3. Another case of misuse of foreign flags by Chinese troops has been reported by Japanese pilots.

A Japanese air unit sighted a group of Chinese motor-torries loaded with munitions running between Nanning and Pinyang, in southern Kwangsi, on July 30. The Japanese pilots, however, refrained from attacking them because some of the trucks displayed the Union Jack.

Quoting the observation by Japanese pilots, the spokesman of the Navy Ministry said that the Chinese troops used the Union Jack apparently with a view to warding off Japanese attacks.

It is that in the case, the spokesman said that the Japanese naval air force would not assume responsibility for untoward incidents in future in case of Chinese troops continuing to misuse foreign flags.—Domei.

Fukien Bases Bombed

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—RADIO—

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"The New World"

FIRST ACT OF TRAVIATA

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11.15. The Berlin State Opera Orchestra.
Polonaise No. 2 (Liszt). Torch Dance No. 1 In B Flat Major (Meyerbeer). Le Prophete Coronation March (Meyerbeer).

12.30. Edith Lorand and Her Viennese Orchestra with Maria Eggerth (Soprano).
Haffner Serenade—Rondo (Mozart).
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12.30. Compositions of Eric Coates.
London Bridge March; Four Ways Suite. New Light Symphony Orchestra, cond. by Joseph Lewis; The Jester At The Wedding. Eric Coates and Symphony Orchestra. Saxo-Rhapsody. Sigurd Rascher (Saxophone) with Symphony Orchestra, cond. by the Composer.

1.00 Local Time Signal and Weather Report.

1.03 Royal Command Performance of 1938 and Military Band Music.

Hyde Park Suite (Jalowicz). Regimental Band of H.M. Grenadier Guards cond. by Capt. George Miller; Milanella (Hamm). The Band of H.M. Coldstream Guards cond. by Capt. George Windham; The Royal Command Performance of 1938; Y Bore Glas (Welsh Folk Song).

Margaret Rees and Welsh Chorus; Twinkydillo (English Folk Song). Robert Easton and English Chorus. To Heart-Easing Mirth (Purcell-Davies). Isabel Baillie, Elsie Suddaby, Asira Desmond and Chorus; The Cloud-Capt Towers (Stephens). Massed Chorus cond. by Sir Hugh Allen; England (Parry).

Mary Jarred and Massed Chorus; Purcell-Davies; National Anthem (Finale Verse). Massed Chorus.

1.30 Reuter and Rugby Press. Weather Forecast and Announcements.

1.45 Verdi's "La Traviata" Act I.

Singers in order of appearance: Mercedes Capria; Lionello Cecchi; Ida Conti; G. Nesi; N. Villa; A. Baracchi; S. Baccaloni and Chorus of La Scala, Milan, with Milan Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Lorenzo Molajoli.

2.15 Close down.

6.0 Les Allen (Vocal) and Primo Scala's Accordion Band.

In the Mountains of the Moon (Box and Others); You Needn't Have Knew It A Secret (O'Connor and Others); Primo Scala's Accordion Band; Our Little Boy of Mine (Brammer and Ball). Les Allen (Vocal) with Sydney Torch at the Organ; I'll Stand By (Davis and Coots). Les Allen and His Canadian Bachelors with Novelty Accompanying; Riding the Range in the Sky (Carlton); In A Gypsy Caravan (Butler and Others). Primo Scala's Accordion Band; Don't Kiss Me Goodnight (David and Myers).

When Old Friends Meet Again (Tobias and Potter). Les Allen (Vocal) with Orch.; Six Dance Hits; Intro: Violent Vibe; Whispers in the dark; Sympathy; Remember Me; Afraid to dream; Gangway. Primo Scala's Accordion Band.

6.30 Remora at the Piano.

"Sweet Adeline"—Medley; "Two For Tonight"—Medley.

6.43 Gilbert and Sullivan Selections.

"Pirates of Penzance" Now for the Pirates' Lair When You Had Left Our Pirate Fold. Derek Oldham; Peter Dawson and Dorothy Gill; Away, Away, My Heart's On Fire. Dorothy Gill, Derek Oldham and Peter Dawson; All In Prepared; Stay, Fredric, Stay! (David and Myers).

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7.21 Dvorak—Symphony No. 5 in E Minor, Op. 95 ("The New World"). The Royal Albert Hall Orchestra conducted by Sir Landon Ronald.

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By Howard Marshall.

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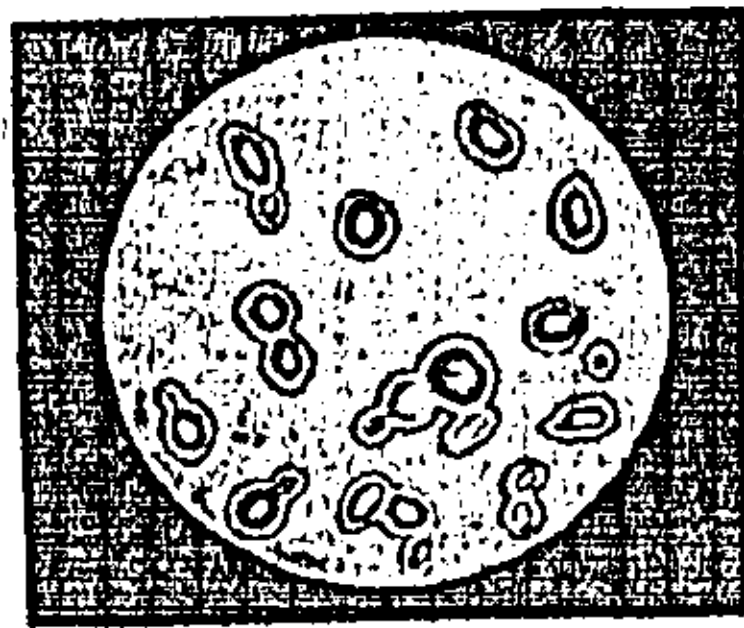
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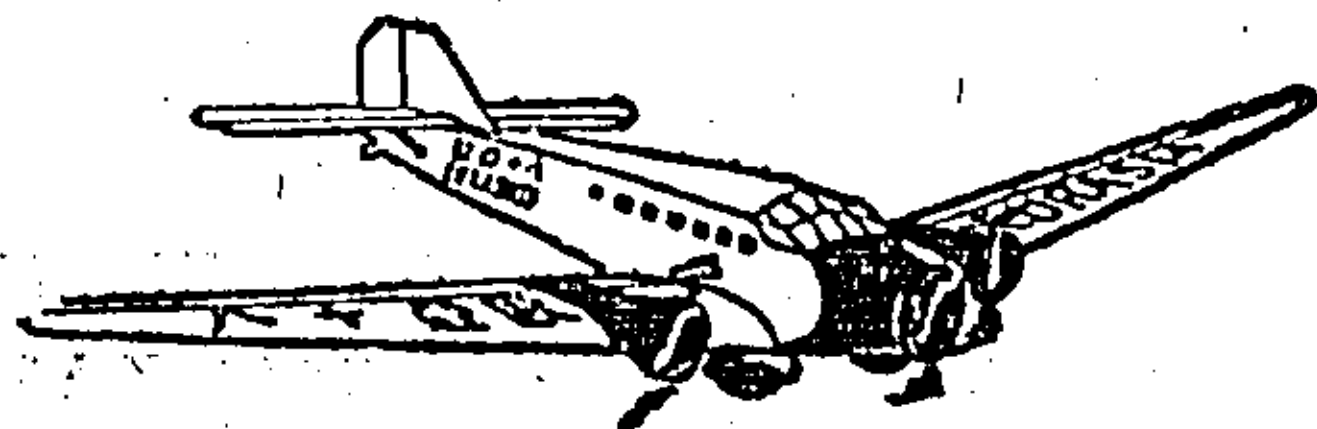
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The Hongkong Telegraph

Wyndham St., Hongkong
Phone 26615
August 4, 1939

Who Helps Japan?

IT is easy enough to express horror at Japan's war on China. But energy would be better spent in finding out why the war goes on at all. Japan is only able to fight China because she is able to buy the materials of war from abroad.

Where do these materials of war come from? From Japan's partners in aggression? From Germany and Italy?

By no means. Last year less than 8 per cent. of Japan's war materials came from Germany. Less than 1 per cent. came from Italy. They supplied more to China.

These figures come from a detailed survey of Japan's sources of supply just compiled by the Union-of-Democratic Control.

It is the democratic nations—particularly the ones with big interests menaced by Japan in the Far East—who, paradoxically enough, are making Japan's war possible.

The United States last year supplied Japan with 57 per cent. of her war needs. The British Empire supplied her with 20½ per cent. The Dutch Empire with 8½ per cent.

In short, three democratic Powers supply Japan with no less than 86 per cent. of the materials she needs to fight China.

By way of contrast, Russia has supplied Japan with no war material whatever during the whole period of the war.

The lesson of these figures is clear. They answer the people who say "there is nothing we can do."

It is within the power of the democratic countries—particularly the United States and the British Empire—to stop the war in China.

A ban on the sale of war materials would hamstring Japan. Neither Germany nor Italy could rescue her.

Public opinion will do well to take these figures to heart. It is not enough to be horrified at the war in China. We must realise that the war is only continuing by the kind permission of Britain and America.

HISTORY OF HONGKONG DURING THE WAR YEARS

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS ago to-day
Great Britain declared war on Germany.

A short time after the war ended the Royal Colonial Institute commissioned Sir Charles Lucas to write a history of the Empire at War.

His book, an intensely interesting one, was published by the Oxford University Press.

Below are a few extracts relating to Hongkong's part in the Great War.

The parts played by all the Dominions and Colonies are given in detail.

WHEN the war came the Governor of Hongkong was the late Sir Henry May, whose whole official career, except for rather over a year in the government of Fiji, had been passed in Hongkong, and whose term of government outlasted the war, though he left for Canada, having been summoned there by telegram owing to the dangerous illness of his daughter, shortly before the Armistice, in September, 1918, and subsequently resigned on grounds of ill health.

Hongkong was and is an Imperial Naval Station, fortified and garrisoned, with a strong body of police and a small force of volunteers. In 1914 the Colony was rich and prosperous in a high degree.

On the outbreak of war one of the first steps taken was to establish a cable and postal censorship, and the censors were confronted with a mass of 24 distinct European and Asiatic languages.

No difficulty however was experienced in finding interpreters and translators, and Sir Charles Eliot, at the time head of the University of Hongkong, and subsequently British Ambassador in Japan, gave much assistance to the work.

There was a considerable German element in the community, about 100 German merchants and their employees, with an equal number of women and children.

In accordance with instructions from Home, enemy Reservists found in the Colony were arrested and detained as prisoners-of-war in a camp on Stonecutters Island.

There were no first Reservists among the German residents, but a number were arrested on board the ships that came into the port during the early days of the war, and the residents included some 20 second Reservists, the remainder being exempt from military service owing to the nature of their employment or their age.

The latter were at first provisionally allowed to remain on parole, with restriction of movement in the Colony and on an undertaking not to leave it, but soon the necessity for preventing any leakage of information as to the movements of British merchant-ships entailed the internment or deportation of the entire German community, a few heads of firms who were over military age being deported under parole.

The internment took place at the end of October, 1914, at a camp at Kowloon, to which the prisoners of war from Stonecutters Island were also transferred, and early in 1916 all the inmates of the camp were shipped to Australia.

No turmoil or breach of the peace was caused by the presence of the German element in the Colony.

THE force soon numbered 230 men, composed of 52 Europeans, 24 Indians, 30 of Portuguese descent, and 78 Chinese. In a short time the number rose to over 500 and eventually to over 600. Four companies were formed, one European and Indian company, one Portuguese, and two Chinese. There was a motor-gun section, a motor-bicycle section, a mounted section, and a Chinese ambulance corps.

The efficient help given by this useful body of men to the regular police enabled 50 of the European police to be relieved for duty with the British Army in France. Under an amending ordinance, passed in 1917, the title of the force was changed to that of Hongkong Police Reserve.

IN August, 1917 a Military Service Ordinance was passed, under which all male British subjects in the Colony between the ages of 18 and 55, who were not specially exempted, were rendered liable to military service within the Colony.

Under this ordinance a Hongkong Defence Force was established, which included the Volunteer Corps and the Volunteer Reserve but not the Special Police Reserve, and which consisted of a company of artillery, a company of engineers, and a battalion of infantry, the command being given to Major H. A. Morgan of the Indian Army. This the whole Colony, so far as British subjects were concerned, was organised for home defence, and the boys were represented by Hongkong volunteer cadets and the boy scouts of St. Joseph's College.

FROM the first, we are told in the Annual Report for 1914, "the entire community showed a commendable spirit." With rumours were, it is true, at first disseminated among the Chinese population, within 40,000 and 50,000 Chinese, for the most part women and children, fled to the neighbouring province of China, but in no long time they were returned and returned. Meanwhile the Chinese residents in the Colony as a whole were conspicuous in public spirit, at once offering to enrol those of their members who were British subjects as volunteers or Special Constables, and to subscribe to war funds.

The freedom of the port was necessarily restricted on the outbreak of war, and soon after hostilities began a system of issuing permits for all imports and exports was instituted, with the object of controlling the movement of prohibited goods and preventing trade with the enemy. This system was maintained until the end.

With the coming of war the Volunteer Force was mobilised and the members of the Volunteer Reserve Force were enrolled in it. As soon as war became imminent, practically the entire British male community offered their services for the Volunteer Reserves.

Before the rumours of war the Volunteers numbered 339, and the Volunteer Reserves 181, but before the war was a week old the numbers of the Volunteers had risen to 393 and of the Reserves to 518.

Owing to the impossibility of enrolling, arming, equipping, and training more men, many candidates were refused admittance to either corps and were utilized as Special Constables, to replace police seconded for military service.

Nearly 200 Indian and Chinese police were, when the war began, lent by the Colonial Government to the military authorities for various subsidiary military duties, their places being filled as far as possible by Special Constables.

When, in a few weeks' time, the police returned to their civil duties, those of the Special Constables who were ineligible for the ranks of the Volunteer Forces, or who desired to be with a number of Indians, Chinese and Portuguese, being British subjects, enrolled under a special ordinance passed on the 22nd of October, 1914 into a force called the Special Police Reserve.

The commandant was a local barrister, Mr. F. C. Jenkin, C.B.E., 1918 a General Military Service Ordinance was passed to provide for the raising of a force of members of the community who were liable to service with His Majesty's forces outside the Colony during the present war.

Prior to the law the number of men resident in Hongkong who left for the Colony to join His Majesty's forces was 459, and the number of non-residents 78. Of the 51 men who were released by the tribunal, 12 were allowed to go overseas to join the armies, and the remainder were allotted to various forms of service by the Government or, after enrolment, by the military authorities, who sent the majority to the 6th Training Battalion at Kirkee in India. As far as is known, 75 men from Hongkong died on active service, and the distinctions won included 1 D.S.O., 4 M.C.s, and 4 M.M.s.

was Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., was appointed to inquire whether and to what extent, having regard both to Imperial needs and to local conditions, it is practicable and expedient that male British subjects of military age, resident in the Colony, should be allowed to leave for service with His Majesty's armies.

After sitting for two months the commission recommended the release of 43 men, their inquiries having already indirectly resulted in the release of some 34 more.

They reported that there were still men in the Colony who could well be spared, and they recommended the introduction of compulsory military service beyond the confines of the Colony, guarding "essential economic trades."

The Governor supported the recommendation. It received the approval of the Secretary of State with the proviso that only men of pure British descent should be taken and in June 1918 a General Military Service Ordinance was passed to provide for the raising of a force of members of the community who were liable to service with His Majesty's forces outside the Colony during the present war.

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BEARING in mind the cosmopolitan character of the population of Hongkong and that it was in a unique degree a trading community, carrying on its life under abnormal difficulties and restrictions required by the war, the laws passed and the steps taken, not only to provide for home defence and internal security in such manner as to release regular soldiers and European police for service at the front, but also to send to the front every suitable man who could possibly be spared, civilian who could possibly be spared, deserve every acknowledgment.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO TO-DAY, THIS PROCLAMATION WAS ISSUED

Whereas a state of war exists between His Majesty the King and Germany.

This Proclamation is issued to inform the inhabitants of Hongkong that His Majesty's navy will guard the Colony from an attack by the enemy in force, and that the present strength of the defences and garrison of the fortresses make unlikely a raid by predatory cruises.

All necessary measures to defeat such a raid are, however, being taken, and the Government trust that the confidence of the people will be shown by their proceeding with their ordinary business as in time of peace.

In the event of hostile vessels being sighted, three guns will be fired from the "Tamar" and the red British ensign will be hoisted on that vessel and at the masthead of the flagstaff on the Peak, and will be kept hoisted as long as the enemy is in sight.

While this signal remains hoisted the public should avoid collecting in thoroughfares and any other action likely to cause excitement or confusion.

On the retirement of the enemy the Colonial flag will be hoisted.

penditure, a sum of over \$10½ millions, equivalent in sterling to over £1,635,000.

THERE was no doubt that the various war charities would be well supported by a community of once wealthy and open-handed. Before the end of 1914, £17,000 had been sent to the Prince of Wales' National Relief Fund, and the total contributed to that fund, which was closed at the end of 1915, was over £41,000.

Much money was subscribed up to the end of 1915, but no one central organisation was in existence to deal with all the various war charities until in the latter part of that year a War Charities Fund Committee was constituted for the purpose. The amounts of that committee show that for the three years 1913-18 total subscriptions of \$1,410,000 (over £220,000) passed through their hands, of which over £170,000 were remitted to London.

Almost every conceivable charity benefited, however, remotely connected with the war effort. Among the beneficiaries the Red Cross headed the list with nearly £55,000, the Central Prisoners of War Committee received £18,000, the Blindfold Soldiers and Sailors nearly £15,000, King George's Fund for Sailors £11,000.

The allies were not forgotten, nearly £7,000 being sent to the French Red Cross and from London to Vladivostok, Hongkong Money helped relief. "Our Day" were plentiful in number, fruitful in results, and £10,000 were sent to St. Andrew's Day 1918 testified to the strength of the Scottish element in this Far Eastern Colony. Various ladies' Associations did excellent work, the Hongkong Association of Workmen, Queen Mary's Needlework Guild, and others, and 105,000 items, gifts of different kinds surgical dressings and the like were forwarded by a War Charities Store Sub-committee. Large gifts of tobacco and cigars came from tobacco companies, and Lady Roberts' Field-Glass Fund received strong support in kind.

IT would perhaps be invidious to single out for special mention the names of individuals among the ladies of Hongkong other than that of Lady May, for their work in connection with the war.

As President of the Queen Mary's Needlework Guild and Commandant of the V.A.D.s as well as in other directions, Lady May gave a lead, which was well followed up. Many ladies undertook work which set free men for service with the forces, and others, such as the energetic Mrs. W. J. Stabb, gave a supply of comforts for the troops and the raising of funds for the Red Cross Society. For such work Mrs. E. Stabb (now Lady Stabb) and Mrs. A. D. Hickling were awarded the M.B.E.

The investment in war loans by companies and individuals in the Colony amounted to £3,000,000, of which £177,000 were invested in United States War Loans. An appreciable proportion of the money thus invested was through the agency of the Hongkong and South China War Savings Association.

JUDGED by revenue returns, Hongkong prospered amazingly during the war.

In 1914, in spite of the initial effect of the war, almost universally reflected in decline of receipts, the revenue was larger than ever before, and at the end of the year there was an ample surplus in the Colonial Treasury.

The surplus was converted into a deficit in 1915, but only through a very large increase of extraordinary expenditure in that year due to the charging to current account construction on railway construction which in normal times would have been met by loan. The revenue of 1916 showed a further increase, that of 1916 a very great increase, and the figures much more than double that of 1913. This result was not appreciably due to increased taxation.

PLEASE Turn To Page 5.

OVERNIGHT NEWS PAGE

Should Not Worry

Kyoto, Aug. 3.
An extremely optimistic view regarding the outlook of the Japanese-American trade relations following Washington's decision to terminate the 1911 Commerce and Navigation Treaty with Japan, was voiced yesterday by Mr. Okinori Kaya, former Minister of Finance.
"There is nothing to worry about the abrogation," said Mr. Kaya. "What of it? I think it is only an American gesture towards Japan. Even if she did take a firmer stand, it only means severance of commercial relations. Where will she sell her oil and cotton?"
"Japan can buy them from elsewhere. Never worry about it," Mr. Kaya explained.—Domei.

SERIOUS CLASHES

Martial Law In U.S. Strike Area

Kremmlin, Col., Aug. 3.
The Governor of the State, Mr. Ralph Carr, has signed an insurrection proclamation declaring martial law in the Green Mountain Dam region after receiving a deputation of were wounded.
Hundreds of shots were exchanged between the strikers and American Federation of Labour sympathisers and a highway bridge was dynamited.
Armed vigilantes, feeling the pressure of the extended strike, organised a "back to work" movement and broke the picket lines on the dam project, allowing 175 labourers to return to work.
Ten truckloads of sympathetic A.F.L. unionists arrived from Denver, despite the dynamiting of the bridge, and a furious exchange of rifle fire ensued, in which, it is reported, at least three members of the A.F.L. were wounded.
After the Governor had signed the proclamation, Major Richardson of the National Guard at Denver said he would go to Kremmlin "to get the leaders and let them know that it would be suicide to resist my soldiers with their machine guns."
"I shall talk to the leaders," he said, "and warn them to call it off. If they don't my troops will move in by fast trucks immediately."
The Governor issued his proclamation at Glenwood Springs, Colorado, where he is conferring with Mr. Herbert Hoover.
Two companies of infantry with tanks and artillery were rushed to Kremmlin from Denver under orders to "crush the insurrection," now involving 400 strikers and sympathisers, as well as 250 non-striker and vigilantes.
Mr. Carr over-ruled Major Richardson's proposal to journey to Kremmlin alone to negotiate and warn the strikers.
The only telephone line between Denver and Green Mountain Dam was severed shortly after the United Press correspondent contacted one vigilante on the project, who said, "For God's sake tell the Governor that they are massing in the Canyon to storm the gate. We won't be able to hold out long unless we get some help."
Presumably the strikers are being armed by sympathisers from Denver.—United Press.

SHIP SAID SINKING

Messages Give Name Of Vessel Known Safe

Miami, Florida, Aug. 3.
A remarkable series of distress calls culminating in a message that a ship was sinking and the crew were being picked up at a number of points along the Atlantic coast of Florida from an oil tanker not yet identified.
The vessel, which radiated that she was afloat, repeatedly used the call sign of the Elder Dempster liner Dunkwa, but the Dunkwa arrived at Rotterdam on July 31 en route from Lagos to Hamburg.
The messages picked up at shore stations became so fantastic that the possibility of a hoax began to be considered, but coastguards discount the possibility of a hoax, preferring to believe that confusion as to the ship's identity has arisen because of the lack of experience of the radiogram operator.
According to the first distress call, the radio operator had both his legs broken. In the last call the operator stated that the ship was the British vessel Dunkwa and that he had to leave his post as she was sinking and the crew taking to the boats.
A coastguard cutter seaplane has been sent to the position the operator had given—50 miles south-west of Miami.—Reuter.

TOKYO AT A CONFERENCE STANDSTILL

But Position Not Yet Hopeless

The Tokyo conference has reached a deadlock, a meeting of the police sub-committee failing to meet with any success as the Japanese have refused to separate the police issue from the economic question.

The continued anti-British campaign in China and Japan is described by a London spokesman as a violation of the agreement reached between Sir Robert Craigie and Mr. H. Arita, the Japanese Foreign Minister, Britain has protested to Japan against the agitation.

With the blockade of Tientsin being tightened the city is threatened by floods as a result of the heavy rains up country. There are fears in North China that the anti-British agitation will assume serious developments. The Canadian Mission's General Hospital at Changteh has been forced to return its Chinese patients to their relatives. In Tainan the Bishop of Shantung and other members of the Church of England Mission have been warned to leave.

A Japanese former Minister of Finance has announced to the country that there is nothing to worry about in the abrogation of the 1911 treaty by America, as Japan can buy her oil and cotton elsewhere.

Tokyo, Aug. 3.
While the Anglo-Japanese conference is evidently at a standstill, due to the conflict of views on the economic questions in Tientsin, Japanese delegates are apparently biding time in anticipation of a British proposal for a resumption of the negotiations. Up to last night it was understood that Sir Robert Craigie had not yet received instructions from his Government regarding the outstanding economic issues.

It is revealed that during yesterday's interview at the Tokyo Club, Mr. Solomatsu Kato, chief Japanese delegate, and Sir Robert Craigie, completely agreed on the desirability of continuing negotiations.

Mr. Kato, it is revealed, called Sir Robert's attention to foreign Press reports of the stiffening British attitude, while the Japanese Minister pointed out that such broadcasts would not possibly bring about any modification in Japan's attitude.

Reiterating that Japan's claims are well founded on the historical background of the North China situation, Mr. Kato also assured Sir Robert that the Japanese authorities were paying due consideration to the British position.

Sir Robert is reported to have agreed with the Japanese delegate that frank and positive efforts should be made by both sides for accelerating the progress of the negotiations.—Domei.

Inseparable Questions

Tokyo, Aug. 3.
Japanese authorities hold that the economic and police questions in Tientsin have inseparable connections and it is impossible to seek separate settlements.

The same quarters point out that Japanese authorities are of the opinion that the economic issue has important bearings upon the security of the Japanese military forces in North China and their efforts to maintain public order in occupied areas.

Any attempt to separate the police question from the economic one will be scouted by the Japanese authorities as running counter to the Anglo-Japanese agreement on the general questions forming the background of the Tientsin situation.

The anti-British agitation in Japan is regarded as a spontaneous manifestation of the national sentiment, while the popular movements in North China can be traced to the pro-Chiang Kai-shek policy on the part of Britain as pointed out by Mr. Yu Chin-ho, Mayor of Peiping in his reply to the British representations on the public demonstrations in Peiping.

The Yomiuri Shinbun recalls, in this connection, the anti-Japanese movement in Britain, particularly in London, where the Japanese Embassy was subjected to all sorts of insults and humiliations by mobs in October and November.

Even the Archbishop of Canterbury and Lord Lytton addressed the anti-Japanese mass meeting at the Albert Hall, in which the British Government did nothing to suppress the demonstrations, the Yomiuri Shinbun further points out.—Domei.

Position Not Hopeless

Tokyo, Aug. 3.
The Japanese attitude towards the anti-British campaign and Anglo-Japanese talks is given in an authoritative statement by the Domei Agency, which says that despite pessimistic reports in the Tokyo Press which represent a deadlock, the position is not actually hopeless.

Regarding the procedure at the conference, the Japanese maintain that the economic and police questions are inseparable, and agreement cannot be sought on the latter alone. Any attempt to separate the two questions runs counter to the Arita-Craigie agreement.

It is pointed out that the anti-British movement in Japan represents the spontaneous manifestation of national sentiment, while the popular campaign in North China is due to the policy of pro-Chiang Kai-shek.

Enlarging Conference

Tokyo, Aug. 3.
The British Government is understood to be contemplating limitation of the talks to the problem of policing, and separating the economic issue from the Tientsin situation.

The British Government will probably propose opening of an international conference with the participation of France and the United States for a possible settlement of economic questions.

The only meeting between the two delegations which took place to-day was that between Major-General Muto and Major-General Piggott at the Military Club. Major-General Muto is understood to have expressed the readiness of the Japanese authorities to pay special consideration to the British position in case Britain shows good faith in the application of the general principles to local issues.

General Muto told Army leaders that Japanese delegates would oppose separation of the economic and police questions in settling the Tientsin situation.—Domei.

Newspapers' Interest

London, Aug. 3.
Newspapers continue to be keenly interested in the Far Eastern situation, giving prominence to the violence of the anti-British campaign in the Japanese-controlled Chinese areas, and the supreme importance of the currency issue on which the Tokyo conference appears to be deadlocked.

The House of Commons China Committee met last night and it is understood that the currency of North China was fully discussed. It is known that Mr. Neville Chamberlain was recently approached privately by members who urged the vital importance of firmness towards the Japanese demands.

The Daily Telegraph in an article under the title "Japanese rule to lure the Chinese currency system to suicide" concludes by saying that Japan has failed to assassinate the Chinese dollar by her own means and now she can only do so by hiring others.

Mr. H. G. Wells in the Daily Herald, forecasting the future of the Far East, says that Japan has the same factors which existed in Russia in 1918, factors of crude and violent revolt. There is no greater threat to the Government than the return of a defeated army. It will go ill with the nobles, dignitaries and priests. Then starting from the lower level, the Russian, Japan will have to reconstruct her social and economical life.

The chief forces operating in China, says Mr. Wells, are Communism and Chiang Kai-shek's New Life Movement. They may converge on the central area, but have no real point of convergence, China liberated will become more and more a battleground for world ideologies.—Reuter.

Blockade Tightens

Tientsin, Aug. 3.
Restrictions at the barrier of the British concession have been tightened up.

Dairies are allowed to send only 100 bottles of milk daily into the Concession. Foreigners buying foodstuffs outside the Concession for the sake of cheapness are made to queue up and are only allowed to take in small quantities. The city is threatened by floods as a result of heavy rains up country. The Haino is rising rapidly and the water is only three feet below the level of the British Concession.—Reuter.

Floods Add To Hardship

Tientsin, Aug. 3.
Floods in the country side have added to the hardships in the British Concession where the market is practically bare of vegetables.

Restrictions are the same as usual. While Russians attempting to bring in a very large amount of foodstuffs were stopped by Japanese sentries owing to information that the Russians are trading.—United Press.

Banks Not Approached

London, Aug. 3.
Though the British Banks connected with the formation of the recent £10,000,000 Chinese currency Stabilisation Fund have not been approached with the object of providing further funds, it is understood that they are quite willing to do so provided a Treasury guarantee is again forthcoming.

It is very difficult to estimate the present condition of the original fund, but it is understood that it has been most seriously depleted. City circles stress that if the fund is replenished certain alterations in its workings must take place. For example, it must not be allowed to be used for facilitating flight of currency from China such as it is alleged occurred through its medium recently, but it must only concern itself with maintaining the proper balance between imports and exports.

Any negotiations which may be proceeding regarding the fund's rehabilitation are outside the Banks' purview.—Reuter.

Soya Bean Trade

Tokyo, Aug. 3.
The Latvian Government recently placed with the Mitsubishi Trading Company an order for Yen 600,000 worth of soya beans produced in Manchuria.
It is understood that the soya beans will be used in the Government-managed oil-works in Latvia with a capacity of 10,000 tons a year. Latvia is reportedly contemplating to import soya beans from Manchuria on a standing basis.—Domei.

Shanghai Cautious

Strict Measures To Stop Terrorist Activities

Shanghai, Aug. 3.
The whole of Greater Shanghai, including the International Settlement and French Concession, has again been thrown into a state of alarm as the authorities started strict precautions on the occasion of the second anniversary of the Shanghai hostilities, which broke out on August 13, two years ago.

Settlement authorities yesterday called out the Russian Volunteer Corps equipped with armoured cars who stood by along all important roads. The defence forces of third Powers also tightened precautionary measures in their respective defence sectors.

Japanese naval landing forces patrolling the north of Soochow Creek and the Japanese Army forces in the outlying districts of the metropolis have also started emergency measures to prevent the activity of subversive elements.—Domei.

Terrorists Invade School

Shanghai, Aug. 3.
Between 40 and 50 terrorists in the Jessfield area, armed with revolvers and big swords, this morning invaded a primary school and demanded its immediate evacuation because they wanted the building for their headquarters.

Two hundred Italian marines surrounded the school for two hours, after which the terrorists surrendered without resistance. No shots were fired.

Unconfirmed Chinese reports said the terrorists were associated with the Wang Ching-wei faction.—United Press.

Haul Of Terrorists

Shanghai, Aug. 3.
The largest haul of terrorists in the history of Shanghai was made by Italian Marines who arrested 20 Chinese gunmen, allegedly belonging to Wang Ching-wei's "special service corps," who barricaded themselves in a school in the Italian defence sector.

The men had gone to the school to demand the evacuation of the premises. The incident caused considerable excitement in the neighbourhood and many shops closed as a precautionary measure.—Reuter.

Pearl River Delta

Traffic May Be Resumed In Near Future

Tokyo, Aug. 3.
The Pearl River will be re-opened to ships of third Powers in the near future according to an announcement by Rear-Admiral Kanawasa, Chief of the Publicity Department of the Navy Ministry, this morning.

Rear-Admiral Kanawasa admitted that there has been some scepticism abroad regarding the Japanese blockade of the Pearl River.

He recalled that the Pearl River was re-opened to general traffic on the full understanding that third-Power shipping should carry only daily necessities for the foreign community in Canton and that it should be closed again at any time for strategic reasons.

The Navy spokesman added that the present blockade of the Pearl River was due to military necessity, caused by the commencement of military operations in the Pearl River delta.—Domei.

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CHINA'S TRADE

Third Of Imports In Japanese Hands

Chungking, Aug. 3.
The Foreign Trade Commissioner announced that one third of China's import trade for the first four months of this year were exclusively in the hands of Japanese interests as a result of the occupation of Chinese coastal and river ports, and through discriminatory measures enforced on anti-Japanese merchants.

He said that imports from Japan and Kwantung leased territory totalled 139,850,000 yuan of a total of 387,073,000 yuan. Japanese goods came in through the eleven chief Chinese ports of Shanghai, Tientsin, Chefoo, Tsingtao, Hankow, Kiangsu, Nanking, Hangchow, Amoy, Canton and Kungchow, while Chungking, Foochow, Uingwo and Kowloon were the only remaining ports in Chinese hands, although Swatow was captured on June 22.

He said that the United States and the Philippines were second, with a total of 60,300,000 yuan, which is less than half of the Japanese imports, while Britain was third with 35,460,000 yuan. Germany fourth, with 27,135,000 yuan, the Netherlands and India fifth, with 21,737,000 yuan, and France and Indo-China sixth, with 13,100,000 yuan.

He said that Chinese exports totalled 262,384,000 yuan, resulting in an unfavourable balance of 139,700,000 yuan.

He said that most exports came from Britain, with 103,630,000 yuan, the United States and Philippines were second with 45,740,000 yuan, Japan was third with 30,755,000 yuan, the Netherlands were fourth with 20,985,000 yuan and Germany fifth with 20,310,000 yuan.

Shanghai, the chief port for imports, totalled 165,003,000 yuan, exports being 113,347,000 yuan, followed by Tientsin and Swatow.

Pointing out the meteoric rise of Japan's export and import position, he said that the British Empire was first in 1936 with 204,201,000 yuan, the United States and Philippines second with 109,090,000 yuan and Japan third with 170,727,000 yuan. However, in the first six months of 1937 Japan was first with 160,313,000 yuan the British Empire second with 148,095,000 yuan and the United States third with 141,658,000 yuan.

The United States jumped to first place after the half year with 74,049,000 yuan, Britain was second with 55,259,000 yuan and the Japanese fell to fourth, below the position of Germany.—United Press.

FUTURE OF KOREA Independence Move Gains Momentum

Chungking, Aug. 3.
An event of historic importance to the future course of Korea's independence movement took place in Chungking recently when leaders of two outstanding Korean revolutionary parties met. After several conferences, they decided upon a programme of united effort to free their fatherland from Japan.

Two figures dominated the sessions. The first was 64-year-old Mr. Kim Kiu, leader of the Korean Nationalist Party, and the second was Mr. Kim Yank-sun, 42-year-old secretary of the Korean National Revolutionary Party.

The Korean Nationalist Party is regarded as the less progressive. On the other hand, it draws its following from among the younger Korean patriots who demand more action. Mr. Kim Kiu and his associates played a leading role in the Provisional Korean Government.

Mr. Kim Yank-sun, the leader of the great majority of young Korean patriots, is a veteran revolutionary. As early as 20 years ago, he formed a Dae-to-Die Corps in Korea. In 1934 he visited Canton where he saw Dr. Sun Yat-sen, father of the Chinese Republic and founder of the Kuomintang (Chinese Nationalist Party). He and 40 of his comrades entered the Whampoa Military Academy, near Canton, to prepare themselves for organised warfare against the Japanese. Later they took part in the northern expedition under Generalissimo Chiang.

Mr. Kim led his men back to Korea where they made guerrilla attacks against Japanese garrisons for eight years. He was forced to cross the Yalu River into Manchuria shortly before the Japanese occupation of Mukden in September, 1931. There he continued his anti-Japanese activities. Several times he took his fighters back to Korea to raid Japanese government offices and barracks in Manchuria-Korea border towns.

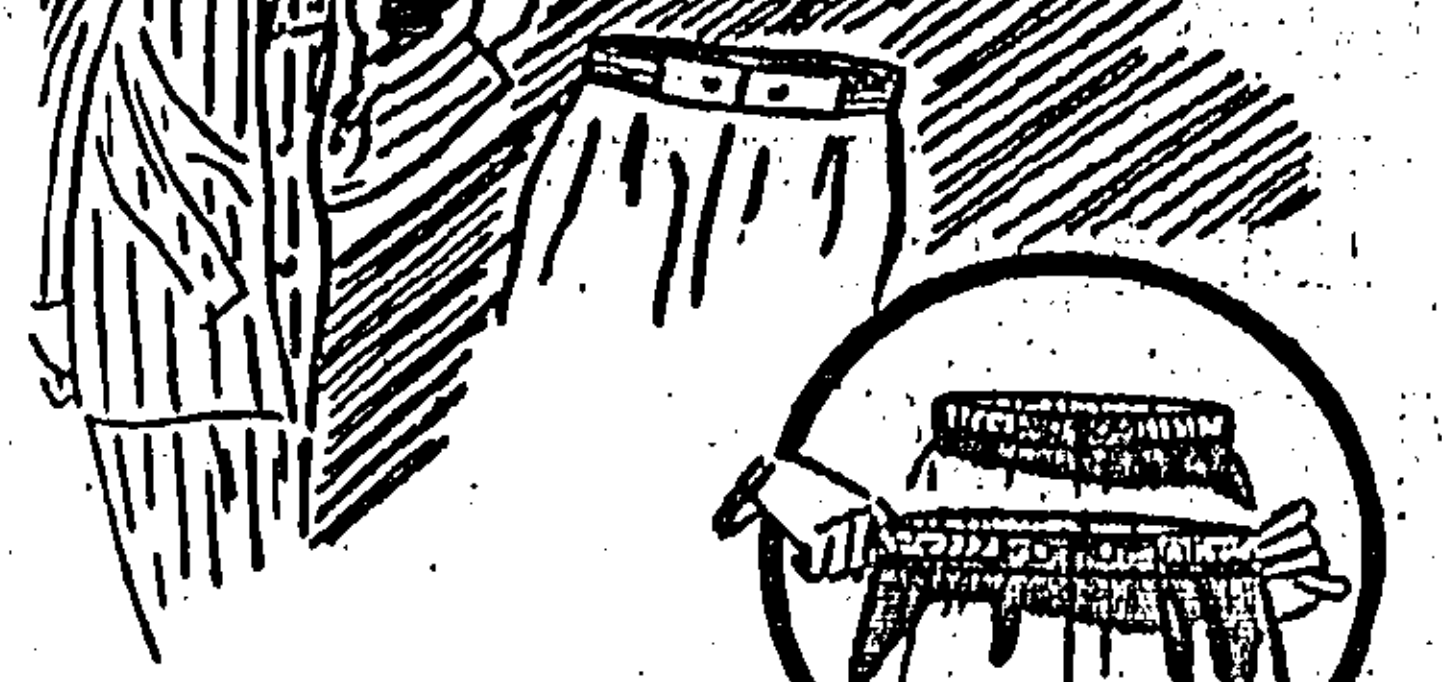
Officers Executed

Going to Nanking, Mr. Kim trained 300 Korean staff officers for his revolutionary campaign. The majority of them were sent to Korea and Manchuria. Many were summarily executed after arrest by Japanese gendarmes, while a number of others still languish in prisons. To-day, according to Mr. Kim, there are still some 40,000 Koreans fighting side by side with Chinese volunteers in various parts of Manchuria. Meanwhile, the colony of 300,000 Koreans across the northern frontier in Siberia must have increased in the last ten years.

The Far Eastern Red Army has four divisions composed of more than 40,000 Koreans. This organised force, well trained and equipped, will play an important part when the time elapses for major operations for the recovery of Korea—a task in which all Korean revolutionaries now in Manchuria and other parts of China have vowed to take part. Mr. Kim declared.

It is his firm conviction that the Korean people cannot be permanently subdued. In China's present war of resistance, all Korean revolutionaries see an excellent opportunity for them to proceed with their independence movement. Mr. Kim feels sure that the moment Japanese troops in Manchuria are forced to retreat into Korea, the long-suppressed Koreans will rise in arms. The fact that as many as 10,000 Koreans were imprisoned for political offences last year was cited to prove that the flame of revolution is burning deep in the hearts of all Koreans, no matter where they happen to be located.—Central News.

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So gentle and soft is the Man-Eased Band that you'll hardly know it's there. If you have any consideration for your comfort you won't let another night go by without changing to Man-Eased Band Manhattan pyjamas. Flexible, adjustable, no strings to tie, guaranteed to last the life of the garment—the Man-Eased Band is a marvel of convenience and comfort. Only Manhattan pyjamas have it.

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and of course

STATE EXPRESS 555

The Best Cigarette in the World

\$1.20 for 50

MADE IN ENGLAND

Trouble In Spain

Paris, Aug. 3.
According to reports from Madrid sixty people were arrested following the assassination at Talavera yesterday of the Commander of the Civil Guard and an Inspector of the Madrid Military Police.—Reuter Special.

De Llano Declines

Hendaye, Aug. 3.
General Quiroga de Llano is reported to have declined the post of Ambassador to Argentina, or any other appointment necessitating a lengthy absence from Spain, where there is still important work to do.

It is understood that General de Llano has urged General Franco to grant the demand of the militarists for a military dictatorship under a triumvirate, including himself. It is also reported that he has warned General Franco against the restoration of ex-King Alfonso.—United Press.

recovery of Korea—a task in which all Korean revolutionaries now in Manchuria and other parts of China have vowed to take part. Mr. Kim declared.

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STOCK MARKET REPORT

Hongkong Stock Exchange Official Summary issued yesterday says: The market continued quiet with few enquiries.

Buyers

H.K. Wharves \$102
H.K. Lands 23 3/4
H.K. 4% Debentures par.
Yumati Ferries \$22
Canton Ice \$1
Cements \$12 1/2
H.K. Govt. 4% Loan \$102
H.K. Govt. 3 1/2% Loan 99 1/2

Sellers

China Underwriters \$135
Humphries \$0
H.K. Bank \$1325
Telephones (old) \$213 1/2/22

Manila Gold Shares

Atoka Ps. 23 s.
Antumok Ps. 24 1/2 s.
Baguio-Gold Ps. 21 1/2 s.
Batang Buhay Ps. 0130 b.
Benguet Consolidated Ps. 10.80 s.
Big Wedge Ps. 22 1/2 b.
Coco Grove Ps. 25 b.
Consolidated Mines Ps. 0025 b.
Demonstration Ps. 10 1/2 b.
I.X.L. Ps. 43 1/2 b.
Ipo Gold Ps. 10 1/2 b.
Ilogon Mining Ps. 25 s.
Manibulo Consolidated Ps. 07 b.
Masbate Consolidated Ps. 11 1/2 s.
Mindanao Motherlode Ps. 00 1/2 s.
Mine Operation Ps. 13 1/2 s.
North Camerinas Ps. 20 1/2 b.
Paragale Guimaras Ps. 10 s.
San Maurice Ps. 02 b.
Surigao Consolidated Ps. 24 b.
Suyoc Consolidated Ps. 14 1/2 b.
Syndicate Investment Ps. 0320 b.
United Porcelain Ps. 45 s.

DISGRACEFUL SCENES AFTER ETON-HARROW CRICKET GAME

M.C.C. May Impose Ban On The Match: Strong Views On Lord's Scenes

London, July 21.

Storn action may be taken by the M.C.C. against Etonians and Harrovians whose hooliganism after Harrow's first victory since 1908 has astounded sportsmen.

Authorities of both schools are making a full investigation, and the police authorities are involved because of a complaint to the Commissioner, Sir Philip Game, that old scholars of both Eton and Harrow were ejected with unnecessary violence from the famous Tavern at Lord's, where free fights were carried on until it was cleared. And the fights were something to be remembered?



IRONING IT OUT.—Manager Joe Jacobs tries to smooth out an excess roll on Tony Galeato, at Summit, N.J., training camp. Tony was badly punished by Joe Louis in their recent life fight.

Here And There With "Abe"

Leading Cricketers To Be Given A Rest

THE fact that the M.C.C. team of 16 players to tour India this winter does not include many of the leading cricketers in the country occasions no surprise; for, if the strongest possible side is to be sent to Australia next year, it would be bad policy to let the players undergo a strenuous tour under the hot Indian sun. After all, the honours have been selected to make the trip and they should prove good enough, if they play up to their English form, to hold their own against the strongest sides the Indians can put in the field. The side is strong both in batting and fielding, and under the experienced captaincy of Flight Lieutenant A. J. Holmes, who was manager of the last M.C.C. team to South Africa, the team ought to do well. With the exception of the young amateur, J. M. Brocklebank, and Mobery (Surrey), all the others

vided unusually ample proof that the present system of points, however great an improvement it may be on the late unimproved Percentage System, is very far from being perfect. It appears to have at least one serious flaw—its calculations do not result in the counties being placed in their correct order of precedence. Consider some of the curious mathematical contortions achieved by the system on July 1:

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.	Aver.
Derbyshire	10	5	4	1	68	6.80
Surrey	11	6	3	2	72	6.34
Surrey's record is so inferior to Derbyshire's as to justify a lower place in the table:						
	P.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.	Aver.
Essex	12	5	6	1	79	6.50
Lancashire	12	5	3	4	72	6.00
The only possible inference is that it pays better to lose matches than to draw them—what is absurd.						
	P.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.	Aver.
Glamorgan	12	3	3	6	48	4.00
Worcester	13	3	6	4	52	4.00
Judging from actual results, can any sane mathematical system have the same average?						
	P.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.	Aver.
Hampshire	13	0	9	4	32	2.40
Northampton	10	1	5	4	16	1.60
Here is an obvious injustice. How can a side which has not won a match and has lost nine be entitled to a higher position than a rival which has won one and lost five matches? Yet the present points system places Hampshire above Northants.						



Emrys Davies has earned his selection.

are well-known in first-class cricket at home. Brocklebank is a Cambridge "Blue" who recently played for the Gentlemen against the players at Lord's. A splendid bowler he is likely to take a lot of wickets. The selection of Mobery, who did not play in a single match for Surrey in the County Championship last year, has come rather as a surprise. Surely, there are many others more worthy of consideration, judging solely by performances to date? But from this distance, it would be folly to criticise.

Change In Captaincy?

HAS there been a last-minute change of captaincy? Some weeks ago it was announced that T. N. Pearce, who until this season was the joint captain of Essex with Denis Wilcox, had been invited by the M.C.C. to captain the England team to tour India. Apparently, Pearce has not been able to accept the invitation. The team is expected to arrive in India on October 12 and remain there until February 1940. Twenty-six matches will be played, including three official Tests of four days' duration—one each at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras.

Cricket Mathematics

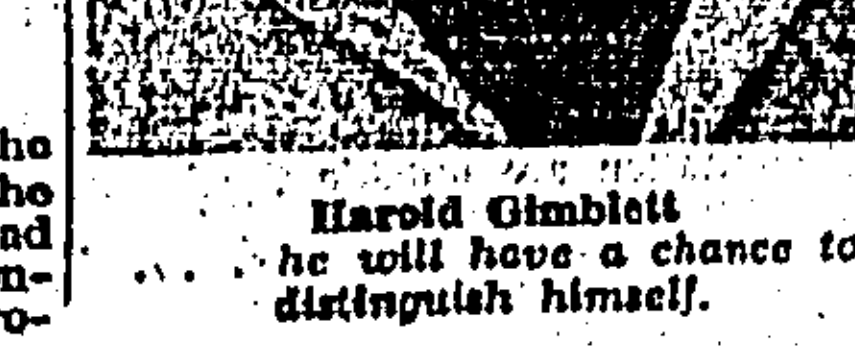
WRITING in a recent issue of the "Cricketer," Mr. E. L. Roberts, the well-known cricket statistician, had this to say:—The County Championship table published on July 1 pro-

Unfair Results

WHERE is the flaw in the present system which enables it to produce such obviously unfair results? Readers may have their own ideas on this point, but let them consider a possible, if wildly improbable case. Last season, Derbyshire had an average of 3.65 after winning four and losing nine matches. If some other county, say, Blankshire, had lost each of its 22 matches, but in each had contrived to obtain a first innings lead, the records and positions of Derbyshire and Blankshire would have been as follows:

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.	Aver.
Blankshire	22	0	22	0	88	4.00
Derbyshire	22	4	9	9	80	3.65

Could any untrained mathematician suggest that a system capable of producing such a monstrous eccentricity is not in need of drastic revision?



Harold Gimblett will have a chance to distinguish himself.

HONGKONG SOCCER LEAGUE TO MAKE A START ON SEPTEMBER 23

Management Committee Meet To Finalise Arrangements

Saturday, September 23, has been fixed as the opening day of the 1939-40 season of the Hongkong Football League by the Management Committee, which met last night in the Association's offices to make arrangements for the forthcoming season.

The meeting was attended by Messrs. W. Pryde (Chairman of the Council), Wong Ka-tsun, W. E. Hollands, E. L. Strange, H. S. Cooper, W. Kirby, C. Guimaraes, C. A. Goldenberg (Hon. Secretary), and L. K. Souza (Assistant Hon. Secretary). Mr. Wong Ka-tsun was elected Chairman of the Committee for the year.

Applications by the 8th Battery, Royal Artillery, and the International Athletic Club, to the Second and Third Divisions of the League respectively, were considered and after some discussion, both applications were granted by the Committee.

TWO SECTIONS
In order to split up the Second Division into two sections—there were 15 applications to this division—the Committee decided to promote the 30th Royal Artillery, runners-up in the Third Division last year, to this division.

The meeting also decided that the 14 remaining teams in the Third Division should play together as it was felt that sufficient time was available for the fixtures to be completed inasmuch as the majority of the teams would not be engaged in Shield ties.

As the Army soccer authorities had applied for Stanley's home matches to be played at Stanley, the Committee delegated Mr. W. E. Hollands to inspect the Stanley football ground and to report to the Council at the next meeting as to the condition of the ground.

Messrs. Wong Ka-tsun, C. Guimaraes and the Hon. Secretary were appointed to draw up the fixtures for the season. A meeting of Club representatives will be held on Tuesday to draw the first games.

October 19, China's Independence Day, has been aside for a charity game in aid of the British Fund for the Relief of Distress in China.

Seniors abroad as messengers of goodwill, the visiting team, which has been to Japan for a series of matches, consists of four players:—Muang Roeng, the present singles champion; Sanoh (who, with Muang Roeng, holds the doubles championship); Police Captain Rasm Chantakarn; and Miss Sangmanee, the present lady champion of Thailand.

It is understood that the Interport with Hongkong will be played on Davis Cup lines, that is, four singles and one doubles. Most likely, the Thai brothers will be the local representatives in the singles and the Rungtahn cousins in the doubles.

TENNIS TOURISTS DELAYED

Interport Match Put Back

Latest advice received by Mr. T. A. Pearce, Hon. Secretary of the Hongkong Lawn Tennis Association, are that tennis players from Thailand, who are due in Hongkong shortly for an Interport, have been delayed and will not arrive here until August 10.

Therefore the matches against Hongkong, which had tentatively been arranged for August 8, 9 and 10, have now been put back to August 11, 12 and 13.

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DRASTIC ACTION BY NATIONAL HUNT COMMITTEE

London, July 20.

The Racing Calendar contains the following:—

The Stewards of the National Hunt Committee continued on Thursday last an enquiry into the ownership management and training of the following horses, viz: Mrs. E. Spalding's Unlimited, Miss D. Break's Ellanberg and Hair Shirt, and Mr. F. Barber's Bellodora, Luron, Pikanti and Will-wmard. They decided that the above-mentioned horses be perpetually disqualified for all races to which National Hunt Rules apply, that F. Barber be warned off all courses where National Hunt Rules are in force, and that no further entries be accepted from Miss D. Breaks and Mrs. E. Spalding.

Cricket Scores At Close Of Play

London, Aug. 3.

The following are the close of play scores in the County Cricket Championship to-day:
At Chesterfield—Derby, 121 and 120 for 2; Gloucester 198.
At Chelmsford—Essex 172; Kent 51 for 1. No play owing to rain.
At Cardiff—Glamorgan 104; Yorkshire 234.
At Portsmouth—Hampshire 301; Surrey 154. Rain stopped play.
At Manchester—Warwickshire 63 for 4 v. Lancashire. No play owing to rain.
At Nottingham—Sussex 335 for 5 v. Nottingham. No play owing to rain.—Reuter.

Long Distance World Swimming Record

After swimming steadily for 77½ hours—more than three days and three nights—Clarence Giles, a 45-year-old auctioneer of Glendive, set up a new long distance world record of 288 miles in the turbulent Yellowstone River in Montana, U.S.A. The previous record was set up by Pedro Candiotti, an Argentinian, who swam 281 miles in 1933.

Giles left the water cut and bruised and with his leg in pain through striking a log in the water. He had to negotiate rapids at one point, and was pitched into a whirlpool in a rock-filled basin. During the swim he lost 11-lb. in weight.

Cambridge Beat Oxford In Polo Match Riding And Hitting All Superior

London, July 17.
In the 55th inter-Varsity game at Hurlingham the Light Blues beat Oxford deservedly, despite the narrow margin. Their riding, hitting and positioning were all superior to the losers. For the first time in these encounters there was hand-icap, due to the inability of the Cantabs to field a four of present residents. Two Old Blues in W. H. D. Riley Smith and M. S. Balmain, at back, were substituted, and that just turned the scales.

Oxford's side included Lord Haig at No. 1, whose father, the great field-marshal, played for Oxford as No. 1 in 1882 and 1883. Cambridge scored four goals before E. P. Marsden hit their first for Oxford in the fourth chukker. The Dark Blues suffered from over-eagerness and missed three great chances in the last two periods. Mr. K. R. Watts (2), M. S. Balmain (2), and Mr. W. H. D. Riley Smith were the scorers for the Cantabs, while Mr. E. P. Marsden hit the only point for Oxford, who received a start of 3½ goals. Result: Cambridge 5, Oxford 4½.

Final Tyro Challenge Cup: Edmunsbury completely outplayed the Red Jacks—receiving 4½ goals—and scored 18 goals before Mr. G. H. Lowther netted for the losers. It was too one-sided a game to be interesting. It was a great day for the Crickley brothers—for Captain G. H. hit 5 goals, R. O. 4 goals, J. Trill 4 goals, and Captain Barclay 2. Result: Edmunsbury 16, Red Jacks (received 4½) 6½ goals.

OTHER RESULTS

At Ranelagh: In the King Coronation Cup final between Somerset House and Giant Pandas—the season's championship—play hardly reached the expected standard. The winners were without Sir Harold Wernher at No. 1, but they were deservedly 3. The Duke of Gloucester player, at No. 1 for Ranelagh in a club match against Hurlingham. Ranelagh won five goals to three.
At Ranelagh: Results: Somerset Cup final, Pandas 4 v. Edmunsbury 3 (after extra time). Ranelagh Cup final—Pandas (res. 3½) 6½, 10th Royal Hussars 4.

SMALLEST PONY IN THE WORLD

London, July 21.
The world's tiniest pony, only 17½in in height and weighing about 21½lb, was born yesterday at South Park, near Bodiam (Sussex), the estate of Lady Estella Hope, aunt of Lord Lintithorpe, Viceroy of India.

He is about the size of a large lamb, and his measurements are even smaller than those of the former record-holder for smallness in miniature Shetland ponies—his mother, Veda, who is now two-and-a-half years old, but is only 20in high.

TO BE NAMED VIM
His father, Cheribino, is a pygmy, one inch taller than Veda.

Veda's baby is to be named Vim, although Mr. Fred Wells, Lady Estella's stud groom, at one time groomed to King George when Duke of York, had set his mind on the little fellow being called Paperweight.

Cricket Mathematics

WRITING in a recent issue of the "Cricketer," Mr. E. L. Roberts, the well-known cricket statistician, had this to say:—The County Championship table published on July 1 pro-

A FAMOUS HORSE SOLD CHEAPLY FOR 30 GUINEAS

At the Newmarket Sales in the third week of July the six-year-old horse Thankerton, third in the two Thousand Guineas and Derby, and winner of races worth £2,250, was broken down and useless for further racing, for 30 guineas. By Manna out of Verdier (winner of £2,027 in stakes and dam of other winners in Quashed, Silver Gilt, Dictum, Priory Court and Versicle). His younger half-brothers realised the following prices: Colt by Foxlaw, 4,000 guineas; colt (met with an accident) by Cameronian 4,200 guineas. None has won a race, but that lack of ability on the part of his younger half-brothers was not accountable for Thankerton's very low value for stud use. The reason was that his dam, Verdier, carries two half-bred and one American strain, and is not in the Stud Book, a disability which attaches to all her offspring and descendants.

Cricket TOURISTS BADLY TROUNCED

London, Aug. 3.
The West Indies tourists were badly beaten at Taunton to-day, losing to Somerset in two days by an innings and 72 runs.
West Indies—84 (Andrews 6 for 40) and 189.
Somerset—345 (Clarke 6 for 138).—Reuter.

BOXER'S LICENCE AND PURSE REVOKED FOR "SHAM EXHIBITION"

Los Angeles, July 27.
Al Ettore, the Philadelphia heavyweight who once stood up to Joe Louis's hardest blows for five rounds, had his boxing licence revoked and his purse of \$1,000 seized by the California Athletic Commission, for what they considered to be a "sham exhibition" in a fight with Maxie Rosenbloom here.

Ettore was knocked out in the third round by Maxie's slapping tactics. He blamed his defeat on the climate "and Maxie's hitting." Joe Levy, promoter of the fight, wired Joe Louis a guarantee of \$100,000 to meet Rosenbloom for the heavyweight title in September. He stated gravely that the offer was not made to draw attention to the Rosenbloom-Ettore match, and said that the offer was "strictly on the up and up."—Reuter's

NANCY

By Ernie Bushmiller



Competitor's Claim To The King's Medal

But War Office States She Was Not Eligible: Sequel To Bisley Shoot

London, July 18.

Miss Marjorie Foster, runner-up in the competition for the King's Prize at Bisley this year, has made an unsuccessful claim to have won the King's Medal for the best shot in the Territorial Army.

She based her claim on the fact that she is an Assistant Company Leader in the Women's Transport Section of the Auxiliary Territorial Service.

Filing for the Medal was concurrent this year, owing to the cancellation of the Territorial Army Rifle Association meeting with that for the King's Prize, which was won by Captain T. S. Smith.

"At the moment the A.T.S. is not recognized as part of the Territorial Army, and therefore Miss Foster is not a serving member of the Territorial Army," it was stated at the War Office. Accordingly Miss Foster is not qualified to shoot for the Medal according to Territorial Army Rifle Association rules.

The leader among the serving members of the Territorial Army to get into the final was Lieutenant G. W. Nicholson, 6th Battalion, the Queen's Royal Regiment (West Surrey), who was eighteenth with a score of 272.

PRINCIPLE INVOLVED
Miss Foster told a reporter at Bisley that she had received no information from the War Office about the King's Medal. "I want this matter cleared up," she said, "because our corps is not getting the official recognition it deserves. The Women's Transport Service was formerly the First Aid Nursing Yeomanry and has been serving for thirty years. Naturally I should consider it a great honour to be awarded the King's Medal, but in addition to that there is a very big question of principle involved and that is the recognition of my corps as serving Territorials."

The Mayor of Walsall (Alderman Pat Collins) is arranging a civic reception for Captain T. S. Smith, the winner of the King's Prize.

MACAO OFFICIALS
Report of Resignations Denied Here
The report that the Governor of Macao, Senhor A. Tamsom, Barbosa, is arriving by the Agramis is incorrect. His Excellency is flying all the way from Lisbon, via Bangkok. He left Macao in April this year to attend a conference at Lisbon. He will reach Hongkong on Monday, August 7.

A spokesman in Hongkong denies the report of wholesale resignations in Macao and states that only one official, Captain Gorgulho, Commandant of Police, whose trip to Japan a few months ago was utilised by Japanese papers, resigned, for personal reasons.

From other sources it is learned that Dr. Jose Ferrerla Bossa, Inspector of Colonies, is visiting Macao on an official tour.

HOT AND COLD MONTH
Variable Temperatures
Recorded in July

During the first fortnight of July the south-west monsoon prevailed and the weather was mainly sunny and very warm, says the Royal Observatory report for July. Temperature reached 90 on 13 days in succession. On July 19 the weather became cloudy and on the following day there was a heavy fall of rain, accompanied by a marked decrease in temperature. The remainder of the month was comparatively cool, with little sunshine and frequent rainfall, owing to the presence of a trough of low pressure over the south coast of China. No typhoons affected the Colony.

The mean temperature for the month was 82.3, which is normal. A maximum of 94 was recorded on July 13 and 14. This equals the highest temperature ever recorded in July. A minimum of 73.9 occurred on July 20. The mean relative humidity was 84 per cent, which is 1 per cent above normal.

Sunshine amounted to 108 hours, against a normal of 212 hours. The total rainfall was 12.09 inches, which is 2.44 inches below normal. A maximum gust of wind of 33 m.p.h. was recorded at 6.30 p.m. on July 22.

U. S. COMMODITY
PRICES
LATEST CABLED
QUOTATIONS

New York, Aug. 3.

New York Cotton

	Opening	Closing
Oct.	9.00/8.99	9.04/05
Dec.	8.83/82	8.86/86
Jan.	8.69/67	8.72 N
Mar.	8.50/50	8.63/63
May	8.40/40	8.46/46
July	8.23/22	8.29 N
Spot		0.94 N

New York Rubber

	Sept.	Oct.
Sept.	10.50b/00a	10.55b/57a
Dec.	10.60b/08a	10.62/02
Mar.	10.63b/72a	10.65/05
May	10.65b/75a	10.67/07

Total sales for the day—510 tons.

Chicago Wheat

	Sept.	Oct.
Sept.	05/04 1/2	04 1/4/04 1/2
Dec.	05 1/2/05 1/2	05/04 1/2
May		06/05 1/2

Wednesday's sales—

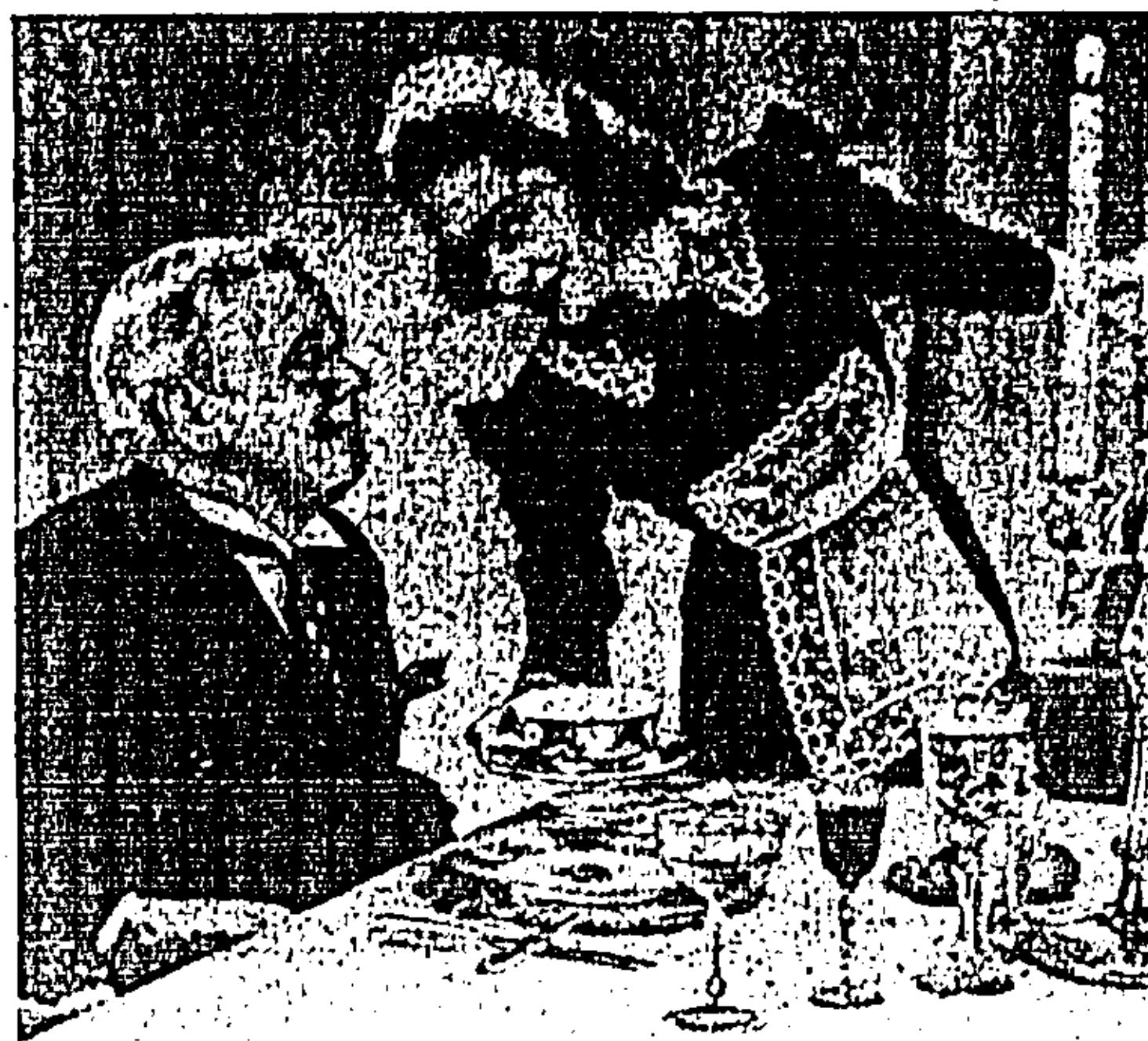
18,728,000 bushels.

Chicago Corn

	Sept.	Oct.
Sept.	42 1/4/41 3/4	41 3/4/41 1/2
Dec.	42 1/2/42 1/2	41 3/4/41 1/2
May		44 1/4/44 1/4

Winnipeg Wheat

	Oct.	Dec.
Oct.	52 3/4/52 1/4	53 1/4 b
Dec.	54 1/4/54 1/4	54 1/4/54 1/4
May		57 1/4 b



Charles Winninger seems to appreciate the charm of his lovely servant, Olivia de Havilland, in this scene from the film, "Hard To Get," showing at the King's Theatre to-day.

Champion Explains
Sneaths And Doles

SINCE cutting with a scythe is held by many to be the best possible physical exercise, beating rowing-machines, punch-balls, track work and all the rest, Peter Martin of Rodmill cottages, Eastbourne, should be given a hearing.

For Peter is the champion scytheman of Sussex, having won the competition at the Sussex Agricultural Show against 19 opponents.

He explained the scythe and how to use it on some rough grass at Rodmill Farm on the outskirts of Eastbourne where he works.

"First of all let me explain the parts of a scythe," he said. "Let us take the shaft, or handle, first. Mine is a natural piece of wood cut out of a plantation."

FIXED BY RINGS
"The shaft is called a sneath. The small handles which the user grips are called dole woods and they are fixed to the handle according to the liking of the user by means of rings and wedges."

"The blade is fixed at the base of the sneath by means of a cray ring, which is an iron ring and a wedge. Again the fixing is to suit the user."

"The blade is generally parallel with the top or left-hand dole wood. "Using the scythe is something like riding a horse. You must keep the heels down and the toes up when riding, and when using a scythe you must keep the heel, that is the end of the blade next to the sneath, down and the toe, that is the point, up."

USING A BOW
"I always use a bow to lay the swathe, which is the stuff you have cut, properly. The bow is a hazel rod fastened to the bottom of the sneath and bent to join it higher up. It can be varied according to the height of the stuff being cut. "I cut a seven-foot swathe, which is longer than the average—which is about five to six feet."

PUTTING AN EDGE ON
"Those who go down and up alternately merely put an edge on with the first stroke and take it off with the second."

"Using the scythe is pretty hard work, but it is surprising how long you can keep on."

"I mowed the whole of the show ground in eight days, working 12 hours a day. The judges complimented me afterwards on my close cutting."

"I knew I was an easy winner for when I looked round I saw that most of them were not getting down to it and that they were failing to get a nice swathe owing to the lack of a bow."

"A blade lasts me about two years and when I buy one from the makers I always get the end of the blade strengthened to stop it whipping."

THINGS BECAME DESPERATE—UNTIL RECENTLY.

THREE MORE
For then the big saloon car appeared at the camp, and out stepped the three business-like men with combs, scissors, clippers, white jackets and all. They had brought three others, too.

"It's like this," said Mr. Stern—"Max Stern's my name"—snip, snip—"and you'll find me in Charing Cross-road—I think we've all got to do our bit."

Also doing their bit were Mr. Stern's assistants: Mr. Richard Alston and Mr. Joseph Stern, and their barber friends, Mr. Jack Ingelstein, of Old Compton-street, Soho, Mr. Sam Weiner, of Darnley-road, Hackney, and Mr. Alfred Brezon, of West Hampstead.

Then, three months ago, the camp headquarters were moved to Claydon, near Ipswich—and the three mystery barbers were seen no more.

Officials made an appeal. "If only we knew where they were," said

TEACHING
FOOTBALL
EXPERTS

London, July 15.

One Hundred and seventy professional football players, coaches and managers went to the Carnegie physical training college at Leeds recently for a week. They went to school and listened to lectures and had ball practice. Over 80 footballs were in use.

Mr. S. F. Rous, the F.A. secretary, was in command, with Mr. J. R. Witty, of the F. A. staff, the official in charge of the training scheme. Famous players who took the course included Guthrie, who led Portsmouth to their English Cup victory, and Spresdon.

Billie Aitken, once a Newcastle and Scotland stalwart, and for the last ten years exile in France and Italy as a football coach, came over to learn more.

Mr. Rous, in receiving the party, said there was great demand for coaches to take positions abroad. The Army, too, may ask for many during the coming winter.

INDOOR BOWLING

Leading Scores For Month
Of July

The following are the best scores for duck pins and ten pins at the Hongkong Bowling Alleys for July:

Mrs. J. S. Landolt (123) had the best score for women at duck pins, and T. Sarge was best in the men's section with 143.

Mrs. E. Soong again led the women at ten pins with a score of 190, and E. Hearther was most successful in the men's section with 250. As a result Hearther will have his name engraved on Watson's Ten Pins Shield.

TYPHOON STATIONARY

Now Roughly 100 Miles
From Hongkong

The presence of a new typhoon depression about 100 miles south-west of Hongkong led to the hoisting of No. 1 typhoon signal at 3.20 p.m. yesterday. By midnight last night the disturbance had moved slightly eastward, but, though it still constituted a threat to the Colony, it was not considered necessary to hoist a more alarming signal.

At 3 p.m. the position of the typhoon was given as within 30 miles of latitude 21 degrees north, longitude 113 degrees east. By midnight it had moved eastward to latitude 21 degrees north, longitude 114 degrees east. Its movement was thus not directly towards Hongkong, but there is still a likelihood that it will veer towards land and cross the coast somewhere in the vicinity of the Colony.

The nearness of the depression made yesterday a gusty, rainy day in Hongkong, conditions being particularly unpleasant in the afternoon. Between 6 a.m. and 9 p.m. 2.225 inches of rain were recorded at the Royal Observatory.

Lonsdale Weds
Gaol Visitor

John Christopher Mainwaring Lonsdale, released after being gaoled for conspiracy in the Hyde Park Hotel robbery, recently married a girl who visited him in gaol.

She was Miss Stella Edith Clive. The bride said that Lonsdale is now working in the City. He earned remission of his 18-months sentence.

She met Lonsdale after appealing for bail last September for an alien, Nicholas Sidoroff, accused of landing without permission.

Her employer at that time, Major John G. Gilliam, of Seymour-street, W., stood bail for Sidoroff, who was gaoled for three months.

Miss Clive visited Sidoroff while he was in prison, and became interested in Lonsdale through him.

When Sidoroff was released, she continued to visit Lonsdale, wrote to him frequently, and has seen him often since his release.

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Staged on a scale that beggars words... Astride its eye-staggering scenes, three lusty sons of the sword... reckless in love, ruthless in war, dauntless in peril.
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CARY GRANT-VICTOR MCGLAGLEN
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS, JR.
Inspired by the rugged glory of Kipling's heroic times.
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QUEEN'S & ALHAMBRA

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Steamers	Tons (From Hong Kong about)	Destination
CORFU	14,000	6th August, Noon
*BURDWAN	9,000	12th Aug.
CANTON	18,000	10th August
CARTHAGE	14,000	2nd Sept.
*SOMALI	7,000	8th Sept.
RAJPUTANA	17,000	16th Sept.
RANCHI	17,000	30th Sept.
*BANGALORE	8,000	7th Oct.
RANPURA	17,000	14th Oct.
RAWALPINDI	17,000	20th Oct.

* Cargo only. † Calls Casablanca. All vessels may call at Malta

BRITISH INDIA APCAR SAILINGS (SOUTH)

SIRDHANA	10,000	12th August	Spore, Port Swettenham, Penang, Rangoon & Calcutta.
SHIRALA	8,000	20th Aug.	DO.
*NOWSHERA	8,000	9th Sept.	DO.
*NARINGA	7,000	23rd Sept.	DO.
TALMA	10,000	7th Oct.	DO.

* Cargo only.

B. I. Apar Line Steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd Class passengers.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (SOUTH)

NELLORE	7,000	4th Aug. 11 a.m.	Manila, Rabaul, Brisbane.
TANDA	7,000	2nd Sept.	Sydney, Melbourne & Hobart
NANKIN	7,000	30th Sept.	DO.

Regular monthly sailings from Hongkong to Shanghai and Japan and Hongkong to Australia.

Hong Kong to Sydney—10 days.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN.

TANDA	7,000	5th Aug. 8 a.m.	Shanghai & Japan.
*SOMALI	7,000	6th Aug.	Shanghai & Japan.
RAJPUTANA	17,000	17th Aug.	Shanghai & Japan.
*NOWSHERA	8,000	17th Aug.	Japan.
RANCHI	17,000	31st Aug.	Shanghai & Japan.
*NARINGA	7,000	31st Aug.	Japan.
*BANGALORE	8,000	1st Sept.	Shanghai & Japan.
NANKIN	7,000	3rd Sept.	Shanghai & Japan.

* Cargo only.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice. Parcels measuring not more than 6 cwt. will be received at the Company's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.

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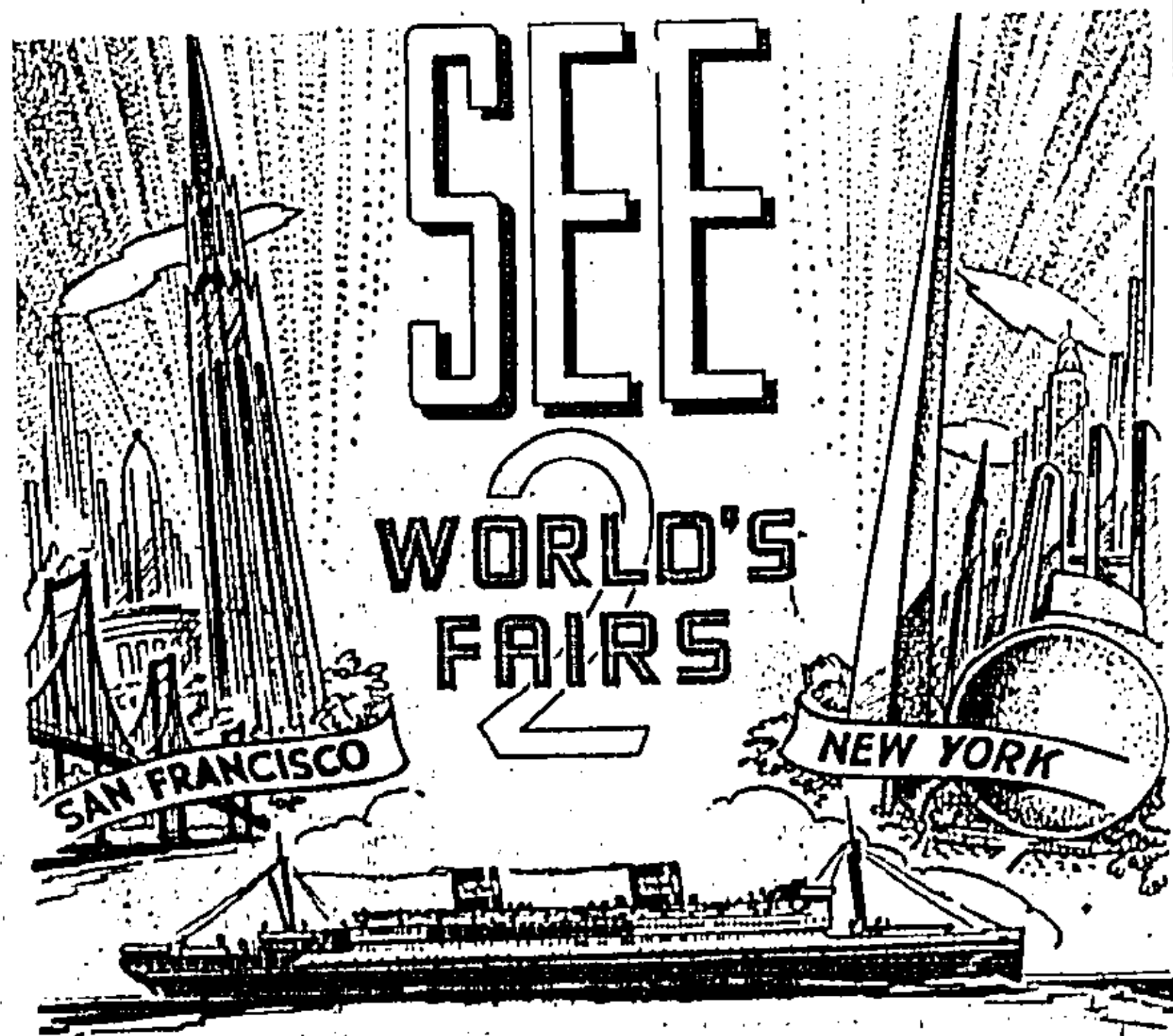
EMPRESS OF CANADA	via Honolulu	Noon, Fri. Aug. 4.
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	via Honolulu	Noon, Fri. Aug. 18.
EMPRESS OF JAPAN	via Honolulu	Noon, Fri. Sept. 1.
EMPRESS OF ASIA	via Honolulu	Noon, Fri. Sept. 15.

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EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	Thurs. Aug. 10.
EMPRESS OF JAPAN	Fri. Aug. 25.

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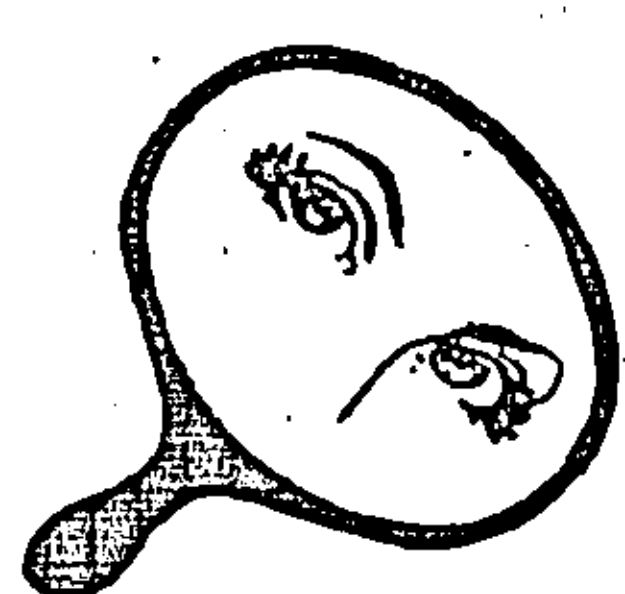
12, PEDDER STREET TELEPHONE 28171.

Look yourself in the face (Getting ready for a holiday: 1.)

Don't wait until you are away on holiday before thinking of your looks; polish them up the week before you go, to the time table planned for you here.

★ If your skin is dry and wind-blown, remembering it's likely to be more so, dose it nightly with skin food. Work it in with an upward movement towards centre of face at night. Close pores in the morning with mild skin tonic.

If your skin is oily, don't be afraid of soap and water, night and morning, and as an extra bracer wring a long, narrow roll of cotton wool out in cold water, saturate it in strong astringent and put from throat to chin and on the face, working upwards. Give yourself a face pack (the one that suits you best, oatmeal for dry skin, mud for oily skin), not the night before you go away, but the night before that.



Look after your eyes; use an eye-bath regularly all this week. Exercise night and morning by rolling round as if you were watching a bee. Rest eyes at intervals by closing them for a few seconds. For close-set eyes use olive oil to moisten your eyelids. Use olive oil to moisten your eyelids. Use olive oil to moisten your eyelids. Use olive oil to moisten your eyelids.



Don't use powder on the beach; go in for one of the protective creams that let the sun through without burning you. At other times, blend your cream foundation with complexion milk to get it on smoothly. Then blot the face with tissues and powder thickly. Brush off surplus. Mix a little green powder with your usual brand if the open air gives you a high colour.

Keep your lips soft by massaging with cold cream every night. Have at least two lipsticks (a brighter one for the beach when you use no powder) and two matching lip pencils to give you a good line. Use lighter lipstick on a lip that is too full. To make lipstick stay on, powder lightly over to absorb surplus grease, and then lipstick again. Make your own shade of lipstick by using one colour over another.

When A Child Is Undecided

"WHAT can I do now, Mummy?"—no more familiar phrase in any household where there are children, no more difficult question to answer. We all know that behind that question lies childish indecision—the painting book lying open, full of half-finished attempts, the irregular pyramid of bricks abandoned, the doll's breakfast partially started, the new dress lying in a heap of confusion. Out of this arises the puzzling query, "What can I do now?"

It may seem casual and irritating, yet it is critical enough if we take the trouble to realise it. These vague decisions and attempts are no more than their attempts to get a line on things and to adjust themselves to some congenial course of action.

Young enthusiasts are quickly born and quickly die. We know the very moment that little Jane bumps and pleads for a canary that within a month of possession the bird will have to rely upon us, and not its owner, for sustenance and care. Peter's constructional set, coveted for months as the pinnacle of possession, is very shortly at the back of the toy cupboard. Then the stock cry of the nursery is "What can we do now?"

Early Training

Unless taught at an early age to make decisions for themselves, to weigh up preferences and be firm about choice, children are in danger of becoming completely dependent upon the advice of their elders. It may require a little effort, but it is well worth while for the mother to train, in this way, and really think when the familiar plea comes to her. What shall we do? Do not just dismiss the problem by saying casually "Oh, build a castle," for, although the suggestion may be enthusiastically received, the urge will probably wane very shortly, and back will come the builder for fresh occupations.

FACTS ABOUT FLAVOURING

THE cook with a flair for flavourings will never produce an uninteresting dish; for having mastered this simple art she can ring the changes on the most ordinary of menus so that each bears the cachet of freshness and originality. Essences should be added as late as possible to a cooked dish, as they evaporate quickly and lose half their flavour if boiled. A powerful flavouring, such as cinnamon, lemon, or nutmeg, is best for baked dishes, while the melted sugar from candied peel may be used to give both sweetness and flavouring. Subtly is achieved in sweets, custards, and cakes by blending two flavours. Those which combine best are lemon and vanilla or almond and vanilla; cinnamon and chocolate or vanilla and chocolate; caramel and almond, or orange and caramel. Other bottled essences such as pineapple, rum, grapefruit, and raspberry may be bought cheaply and, by their imaginative use, many delightful culinary effects obtained. Saffron imparts a characteristic and unusual taste as well as a charming aroma and rich colour.

Force-meat Variations

Force-meats may be varied at length by adding a dash of sage, bay leaf, thyme, and mint either separately or together; and a dozen cloves stuck in the thick outer skin of a ham before boiling will add considerably to the piquancy of its flavour.

Though the medium of a sauce, many different flavours can be allied to one dish. One clever cook uses tinned soups as foundations for her sauces. She thickens or thins each as required, adding finely diced vegetables, chopped egg, or parsley.

The plain white sauce—the standby of most kitchens—becomes piquant when a table-spoonful of capers is stirred in at the last moment; or equal quantities of sieved cooked celery. Similarly, for those who like fishy flavours, a teaspoonful of anchovy essence added to half a pint of white sauce gives delicate taste and colour.

To replace occasionally the usual salad dressing, beat lemon juice into a few portions of soft cream cheese and salads will take on fresh importance.

M. L. B.

Hints For The Housewife

To keep kippers moist when grilling, place a tencup of hot water in the grill pan, then cook the kippers on the grid above the water in the usual way.

Souffles cause many disappointments by "falling" before they reach the table. Avoid greasing the sides of the dish, and the souffle will not fall down so quickly.

For easier baking, place a dish cloth under the bowl when heating or mixing; the bowl will then stay in the one place.

Jelly pans should be cleaned with vinegar and salt, then washed thoroughly.

To be economical in using soap powder when dish washing put the powder in a tin; puncture the lid with holes and sprinkle into the water.

When straining stock, place a piece of linen inside the strainer. This will keep the grease from going back into the stock.

Instead of pouring away the water in which potatoes and other vegetables have been cooked use it to dilute soup, stews, &c.

Should old oak furniture not respond to ordinary methods of cleaning, wash with warm water and soap. Afterwards rub in linseed oil every day until the desired effect is obtained. With mahogany, however, it is better to rub gently with hot water and vinegar, and then a dessert-spoonful each of linseed oil and turps in a pint of warm water.

Elleen

Lemon Prune Pie

MIX well three-quarters cupful sugar, 3 table-spoonfuls flour, and a pinch of salt. Stir in three-quarters cupful boiling water. Stir and cook over rapidly boiling water until sauce thickens and no flavour of raw flour remains. Stir into 2 beaten egg yolks. Return to double boiler. Stir and cook until egg yolks thicken. Remove from heat and add 3 table-spoonfuls lemon juice, 1 table-spoonful spoonfuls lemon rind, 2 table-spoonfuls butter, ¼ cup drained, chopped or sieved stewed prunes. Cool slightly and turn into a baked pie shell. Cover, if desired, with meringue of 2 egg whites and 3 table-spoonfuls fine sugar. If meringue is used, place in a slow oven until meringue is set.

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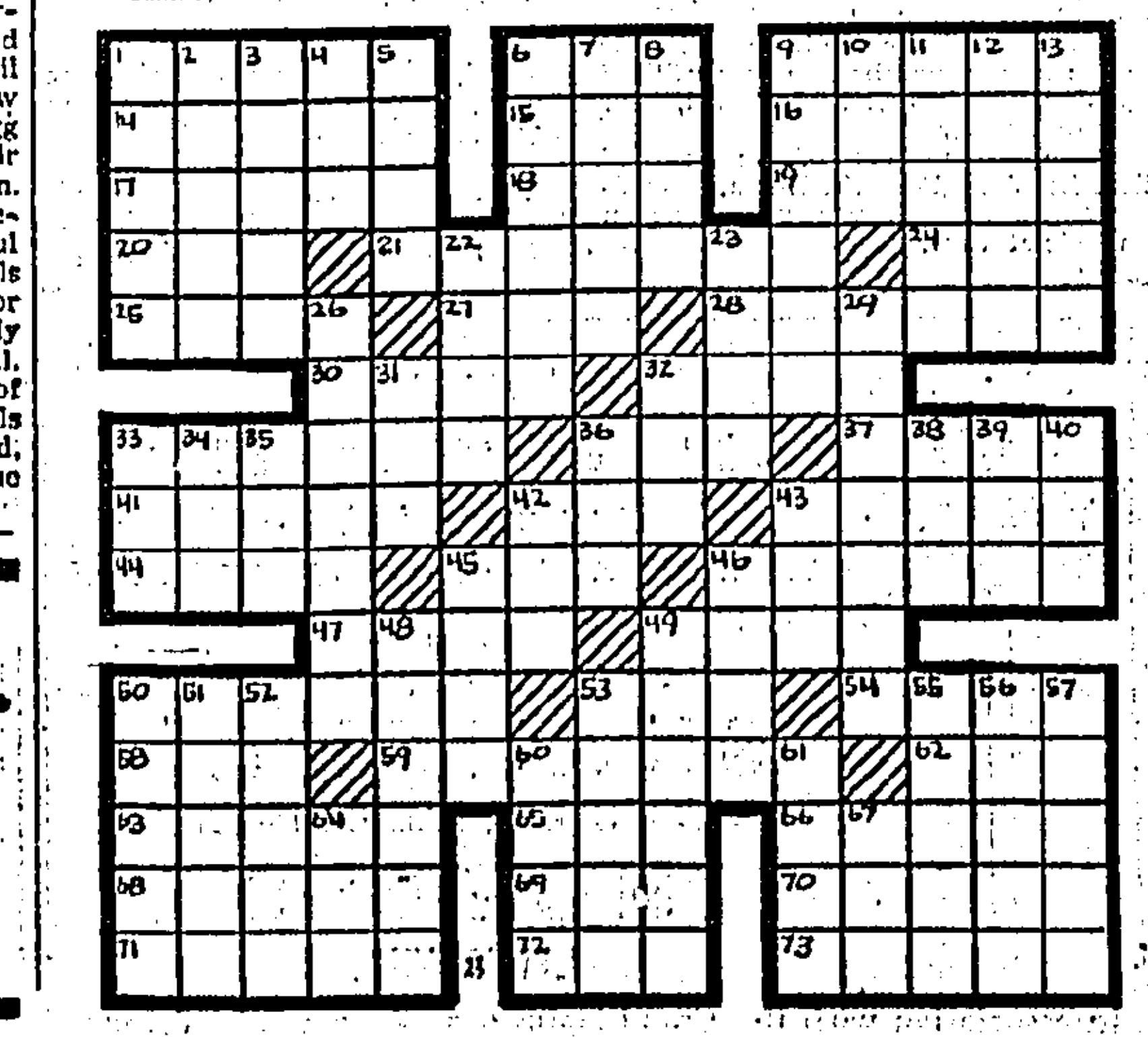
Peak Depot, Tel. 29352. Kowloon Depot, Tel. 68545.



Crossword Puzzle

By LARS MORRIS

ACROSS
1—Nemesis
2—Talent
3—Succor
4—New Zealand native
5—Large snake
6—Old woman
7—Force
8—Now up
9—Kind of lost
10—Shattered side
11—Ingredient
12—Odorous mischievous
13—Otherwise
14—Unit for alcohol
15—Acid
16—Mountain lake
17—City in Nevada
18—Standard golf score
19—Place of residence
20—Of small stature
21—Interference
22—Was interested
23—Stratagem
24—Arrangement
25—Unit
26—Continued
27—Female horse
28—Place of head meat
29—Cooking vessel
30—Muscle
31—Metal-bearing rock
32—Various
33—Crane's area
34—Permeating agent
35—Crack
36—To the left
37—To the right
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98—To the left
99—To the right
100—To the left



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IT'S SOMETHING NEW IN ENTERTAINMENT!



SUNDAY AND MONDAY

A FLAMING DRAMA OF MARRIAGE-ON-A-SHOESTRING!
CAROLE LOMBARD in "MADE FOR EACH OTHER"
A United Artists Picture

CHINA'S INDUSTRIES

Development Necessary
For Victory

Dr. S. Y. Wong, formerly chemistry expert to the Ministry of Industries and lately member of the Supervisory Council of Provincial Industries, Kwangtung, strongly pleaded for assistance for the Chinese Industrial Co-operatives at the weekly talk of the Hongkong Y. M. C. Club yesterday at the St. Francis Hotel.

Dr. Wong said that China's industrial backwardness was ascribable chiefly to political strife. After each successive revolution attempts had been begun at industrialization, but continual political upheavals made progress very tardy. It not indeed impossible. With the establishment of the present Government, however, it looked as if China had at last settled down to an era of progress and development in many directions. But even then, it did not speak very well for the Chinese people that China's industries were chiefly centred in the foreign concessions and colonies.

The Japanese invasion of China had upset all the plans laid down by the Government. In Kwangtung alone, Government factories valued at over \$900,000,000 were lost when the Japanese invaded Canton. However, it had been possible to remove some of the factories to the interior, but there they found a further difficulty in store. All the machinery was driven by diesel engines and it was almost impossible to get adequate supplies of fuel. With better transportation facilities too, a far greater number of factories might have been saved.

"If China is to survive this war she must be industrialized as speedily as possible," Dr. Wong said.

To this end, he thought, no greater work was being done than by the Industrial Co-operatives movement. In Hongkong a vast amount of Chinese capital lay idle in the banks and he hoped the Chinese people here would do their share in helping on this great work whose object was the survival of their country and their people.

LATE NEWS

Dead Hotel Maid: Police Interview Six Soldiers

HINDHEAD.

SIX soldiers accompanied C.I.D. officers to Farnham police station recently after a parade of several hundred men in Thursley Camp, five miles from here, in connection with the death of 41-year-old Mabel Bundy, staff maid, whose body was found in the grounds of the Moorlands Hotel, Hindhead.

Superintendent S. D. Cox, of the Farnham police, with Major Nicholson, Chief Constable of Surrey, and detectives, motored to the camp with an elderly woman and two men.

As the soldiers drove into camp in Bren gun carriers after exercises, they were paraded face to face, in two long lines, still wearing their steel helmets and the new battle dress.

HER FRIEND

The woman attending the parade had known Miss Bundy, and was with her in a local hotel that night before she walked out to her death.

One of the two men is a barman at the hotel.

The three walked in turn down the two lines of men, scrutinising their faces. Afterwards they were driven to police headquarters at Farnham.

First three men left with detectives. The three others went later. All six remained for several hours.

Miss Bundy, short and dark-haired, was found at 6.30 next morning beneath a pine tree near the servants' entrance to the hotel, where she had worked for 18 months.

A sack covered the body.

CRUSHED FLOWERS

In her hands was a crushed bunch of carnations, which she had bought the night before from a street-seller.

An employee of the hotel saw the sack on the ground, and, lifting it, he discovered the body. There was blood on the woman's face and her clothes were torn.

Dr. Eric Gardner, Surrey pathologist, accompanied detectives to the spot and examined the body.

Detectives inspected the sandy soil beneath the pine tree and took casts of various footprints.

SEEN IN SALOON

An employee of Moorlands Hotel said: "Miss Bundy was quiet and very much liked by the rest of the staff. She had her half-day off yesterday."

"Until seven in the evening she remained in her room, writing letters and reading. Shortly after 7 p.m. she went out for a drink at a nearby hotel."

"She was seen in the saloon at 8 p.m. and left shortly afterwards."

"At 10.15 a porter walked down the servants' path to the road, but the body was not there then. Miss Bundy suffered from bad feet and never walked far."

A report that a man had recently been frightening women in the district is being investigated.

Miss Bundy's father was found drowned in London Docks 24 years ago. Her sister, Mrs. Ethel Ford, said:

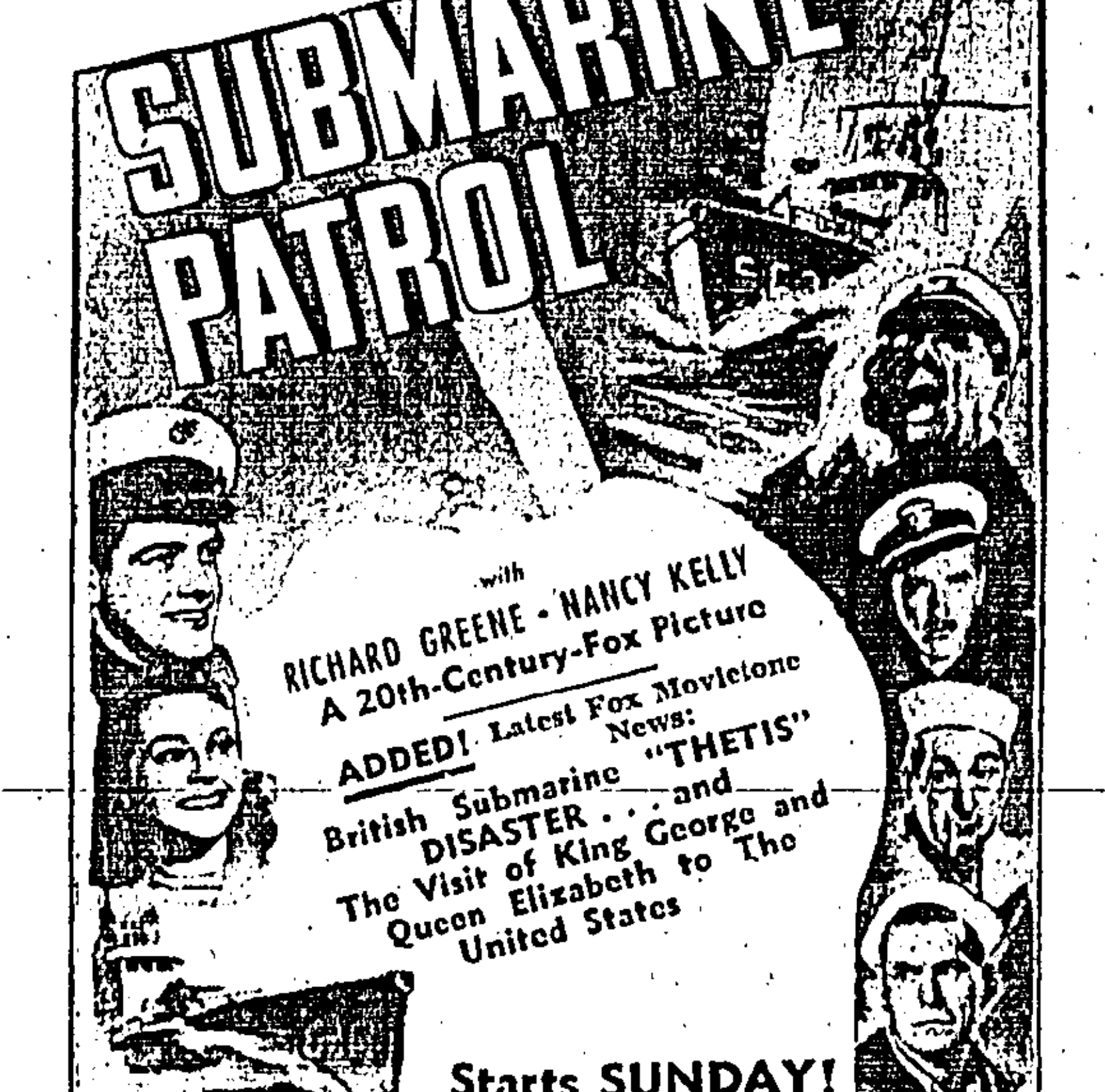
"Mabel was attractive, with dark hair and dark eyes. She looked many years younger than she was."

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DAILY AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 P.M.
MATINEES: 20c-30c-50c-70c-90c
EVENINGS: 20c-30c-50c-70c-90c

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in "GUNGA DIN"

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MATINEES: 20c-30c-50c-70c-90c
EVENINGS: 20c-30c-50c-70c-90c

TO-DAY ONLY



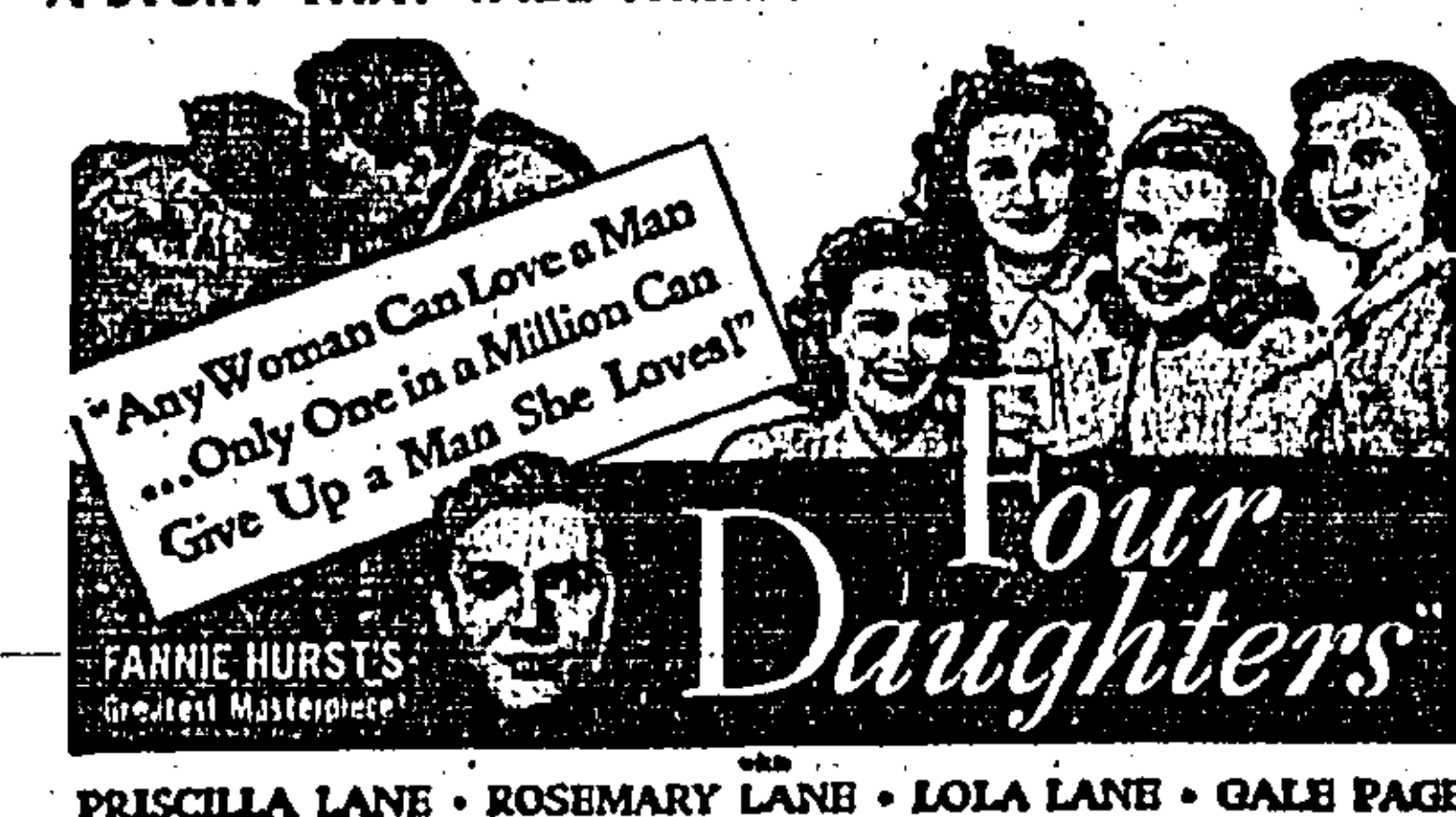
TO-MORROW Barbara Stanwyck - Herbert Marshall
in "ALWAYS GOODBYE"

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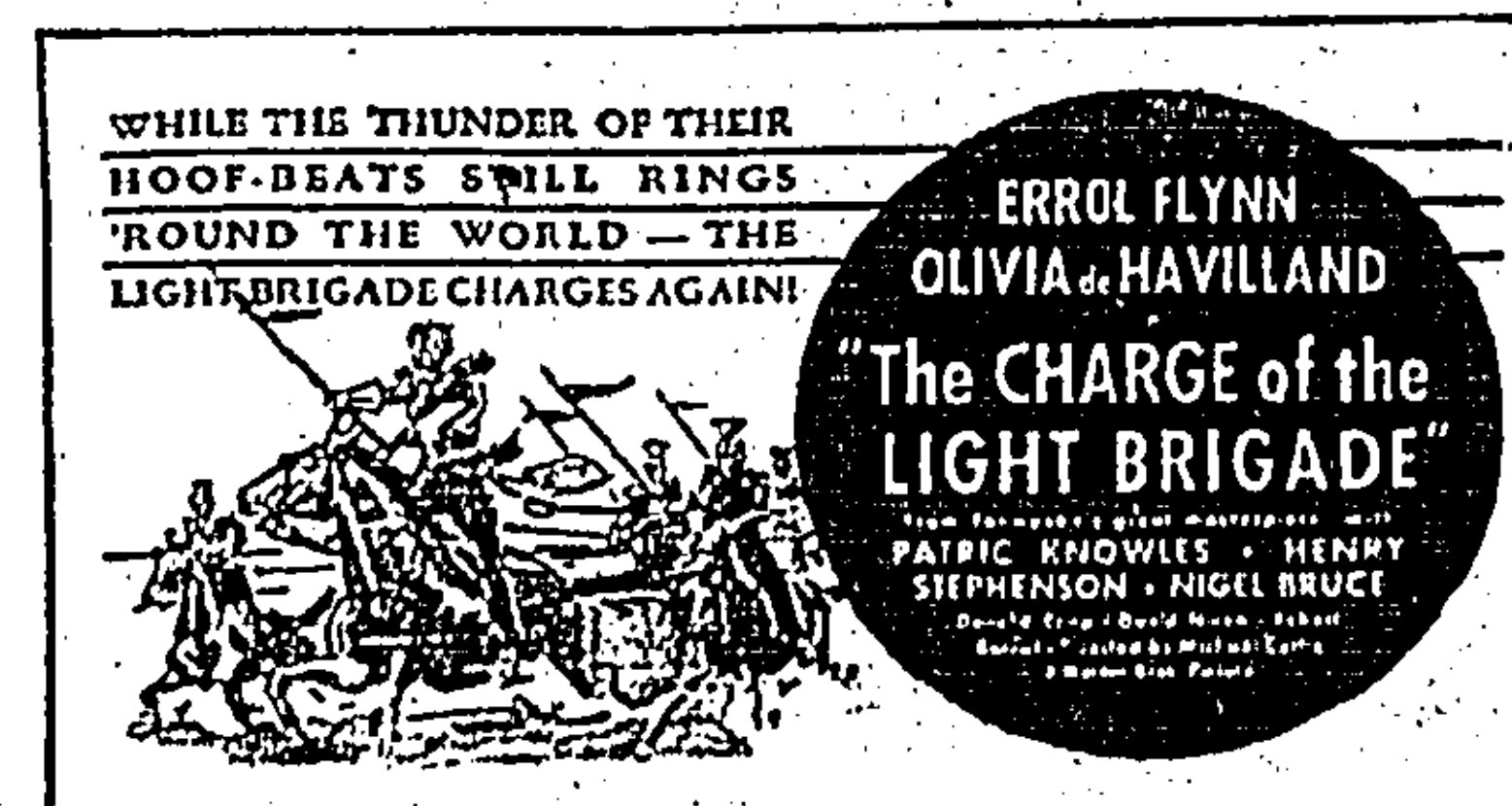
MATINEES: 20c-30c-50c-70c-90c
EVENINGS: 20c-30c-50c-70c-90c

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PRICES: 45c, 55c, 80c.

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Take Bus No. 4 or 8 going west, 3 min. from stop opposite Queen's

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW



Y.M.C.A. FIXTURES

The following fixtures have been arranged by the European Y.M.C.A., Kowloon, for next week:

Sunday—Discussion Group at 9 p.m. The Rev. A. McLellan—"Form Criticism and the Gospels"

Monday—Whist Drive at 8.30 p.m. Tuesday—Women's Section: Bridge

at 10 a.m. Badminton at 8.30 p.m. Mixed Swimming at 6 p.m.

Wednesday—Women's Section: Mahjong and Bridge Drive in aid of Charity at 10 a.m.

Thursday—Mahjong Beginners at 10 a.m. A.D.C. General Meeting at 6 p.m.

Friday—Women's Section: "Keep Fit" Class at 10.30 a.m. Badminton at 8.30 p.m. Mixed Swimming at 6 p.m.

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National Guards Called Out "INSURRECTION" IN COLORADO

DENVER, Aug. 3 (Reuter).—Armed with machine guns and two tanks, national guardsmen are to-day patrolling the neighbourhood of the Green Mountain dam project in Colorado after a declaration by the Governor of Colorado, Mr. Ralph Carr, that a "state of insurrection" exists. Six people were injured in violent affrays between several strikers and "black-legs".

War In Europe Unlikely

Direct Assurance By Spokesman

LONDON, Aug. 3 (Reuter).—Sir Thomas Inskip, Minister for the Co-Ordination of Defence, has just issued one of the most direct reassuring statements ever made by a Minister of the Crown.

Speaking in London to-night, he declared that war in Europe was unlikely.

With this declaration he coupled this statement:

"The British Government has very good reasons for saying that war is unlikely."

Memorial services will be held in London to-morrow on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of Britain's entry into the Great War.

Parliament will go into recess on the same day, and will not meet again until October, unless a crisis intervenes.

Militiamen In Flooded Camps But Britain's Trainees Are Happy

(SPECIAL TO "TELEGRAPH")
LONDON, Aug. 3 (Reuter).—Too few army cooks and too much rain, which have been the twin problems marring the first week's militiamen's service, are both now in the process of solution by the military authorities.

Since the first 30,000 militiamen reported on July 15, the English summer has been composed practically of one cloudburst after another with unhappy results to over 200,000 militiamen and territorials at present under canvas, some camps being flooded and others reduced to quagmires.

The only consolation has been the fact that the men's spirits have remained very high and their health has been practically unaffected.

Hampshire Camp Flooded

Twelve thousand territorials to-day were flooded out of their camp in the New Forest, Hampshire, and the officers decided to evacuate the camp and to billet the troops in the villages and farms.

A War Office spokesman to-day announced that it is now hoped that by the end of this month, no militiamen will remain under canvas, all being accommodated in billets, huts or barracks.

Improving Food

Simultaneously, the authorities have taken steps to improve the militiamen's food, which suffered in the early days of their service from a shortage of experienced cooks.

To-day Treasury approval was given for special messing credit, enabling more money being available to buy food. Cooks are now being accommodated in wooden huts instead of under canvas.

The War Office has also sent fresh instructions to all camp cooks advising them how to serve appetising meals, and further military cooks are being trained at Aldershot.

The striking unions demand that the company constructing the dam recognise them as collective bargaining agents.

The officer commanding the national guardsmen said that he might "call out some artillery before this is over."

Mr. Steelman, director of the Federal Conciliation Service indicated that he might ask that the building of the dam be halted pending the calling of mediation conferences.

"No Man's Land"
(SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH")

GREEN MOUNTAIN, Colo., Aug. 3 (UP).—Under command of Mayor Harold Richardson, two companies of National Guardsmen moved cautiously through "No Man's Land" in an effort to halt the insurrection involving 400 strikers and 350 non-strikers and vigilantes at the site of the Federal Government \$45,000,000 tunnel irrigation project. Sporadic sniping continued following two pitched battles last night, in which six were wounded.

Major Richardson's arrival heartened the Superintendent of the project, Mr. A. K. Anderson, who feared that open fighting would be resumed.

The strike started when the contractor refused the A.F.L. demands and closed down the work.

The union agreed to a determination to prevent the re-opening of the project, despite a ruling of the Colorado Industrial Commission that the strike is illegal because it had been called without a 30 day notice of intention.

Major Richardson announced, "The reign of terror is over, so is the bloodshed. Nobody has been hurt since last night. I believe the Guards can take over without firing a shot."

He established two Guard camps north-west of the dam site totalling 300 men including an artillery unit and a machinegun corps.

The Guardsmen blocked all roads and replaced the vigilantes on patrol duties.

Expulsions Continue

Another Girl Suspect Is Detained

(SPECIAL TO "TELEGRAPH")

LONDON, Aug. 3 (Reuter).—Sir Samuel Hoare to-day signed four expulsion and three prohibition entry orders under the Prevention of Violence Act, making the total 41 expulsions and five prohibition orders.

It is understood that about half relate to cases in London and half in the provinces.

Only one appeal has yet been lodged, namely by the first girl detained.

A second girl suspect was detained in London to-night.

Meanwhile the deportations are being carried out with the minimum of delay, three more deportees leaving Birmingham to-night by train, escorted by police officers.

Seven deportees were taken from Liverpool on Wednesday and several more are expected to-night.

5 FRENCHMEN SENTENCED

PARIS, Aug. 3 (Reuter).—The Paris court to-day sentenced five Frenchmen in their absence, in accordance with the decree dealing with offences against the integrity of the State.

It included the manager and contributors of a publication called the "International Anti-Fascist Solidarity".

Henri Jeanson, a well-known journalist and playwright, and a man named Louzon were sentenced to 18 months imprisonment. Three others, including the manager of the above mentioned publication, were sentenced to two years imprisonment and deprivation of civil rights.

Negotiations Open In Rome For Full Alliance JAPAN TO JOIN MILITARY AXIS WITH GERMANY, ITALY

SPECIAL TO "TELEGRAPH"

ROME, Aug. 3, (UP).

—The Japanese Ambassador to Berlin accompanied by staff officials, arrived at Cernobbio at 4 p.m. to-day and immediately entered into conversations with the Japanese Ambassador to Rome.

After the meeting a communique was issued stating that the purpose of the conversations was to conclude preparations for Tokyo's participation in the Axis military alliance.

Long-Awaited Bombshell
SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

ROME, Aug. 3 (UP).—The long-expected bombshell which foreign diplomatic observers anticipated the axis and their ally would toss into the international scene, materialised to-day when the Japanese Ambassadors to Rome, Mr. Shiratori, and Berlin, Mr. Oshima, met for three hours at the beautiful Hotel Villa D'Este at Cernobbio, overlooking Lake Como, and announced that the purpose of the meeting was to conclude Japan's adhesion to the Italo-German military alliance.

The Ambassadors met at 4 p.m. immediately after Ambassador Oshima's arrival from Berlin.

The discussions were concluded at 7 p.m., when the Ambassadors received the press and jointly issued a statement.

It is reported that they may have discussed the suggestion that Italy and Germany, or both, act as friendly mediators in the China conflict for the purpose of taking advantage of whatever loss Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek may have suffered.

It is also reported that there will be a discussion over the imminent conclusion of an Italo-Japanese commercial agreement, similar to that made with Germany.

Meeting Called Off
TOKYO, Aug. 3 (Reuter).—The Prime Minister has called off the meeting of the Inner Cabinet fixed for to-morrow to determine Japan's attitude to the European situation, according to well-informed circles quoted by "Domei", which says that this is not expected to be taken "after careful consideration."

The War Minister, General Itagaki, was to have placed the views of the Army's Inner Cabinet which met to-day, before the Inner Cabinet, but it is not expected that the Prime Minister will see the war and Naval Ministers separately during the next few days to exchange views on the subject.

Official Communique
ROME, Aug. 3 (Reuter).—The Japanese Ambassadors in Rome and Berlin, accompanied by several counsellors of the embassies and military attaches, met at Villadeste, near Rome, to-day.

After a meeting, which lasted about three hours, the Ambassadors made the following statement:

"Villadeste was not chosen by chance for the meeting which follows those we had in Rome and Berlin. It will be recalled that it was here the Italian and German Foreign Ministers met to conclude an agreement which has been fruitful in the prosperity and power for the two friendly nations and Japan—all adherents to the Anti-Comintern Pact."

"This is a good augury for us who have now examined more fully the question of eventually closer adherence of Tokyo to the Axis Powers."

The Ambassadors will remain at Villadeste until the week-end.

Italian Move
RHODES, Aug. 3 (UP).—After having had conversations with King Carol of Rumania, Count de Vecchi, Governor of the Dodecanese Islands, suddenly flew to-day to Rome.

LONDON, Aug. 3 (Reuter).—It is officially announced that Earl Fotherham resigned the Parliamentary Secretaryship of the Ministry of Agriculture, the reasons being connected with his private affairs.

"Next Few Months Critical"—Halifax

DANZIG & PEACE OF EUROPE

LONDON, Aug. 3 (Reuter).—During the course of the debate on Foreign Affairs in the House of Lords to-day Viscount Halifax said that the British, French and Russian governments were fully agreed on the necessity of trying to provide against indirect aggression.

Their common object was to find a formula likely to cover indirect aggression without in any way encroaching on the independence or neutrality of other States.

The Anglo-French proposals appeared to the Soviet to be insufficiently comprehensive, while the Soviet formula seemed to the British and French governments to go too far in the other direction.

The delays, however, had only arisen from the complexity of the problem which affected the rights and interests of a very large number of States.

After stating in reply to a question, that the Anglo-Polish arrangement included no reference to indirect aggression, Viscount Halifax said the Government had no reason to believe that the Anglo-Turkish negotiations were not proceeding satisfactorily and smoothly. The understanding between the two governments was very cordial and complete.

Future Peace
With regard to Danzig, the Government was watching the situation very closely and was fully alive to possible repercussions of developments in that quarter upon future European peace.

Referring to the question of an Anglo-French cash loan to Poland, Viscount Halifax said it would not be in public interest to discuss the difficulties, but they were not connected with the purchase of arms by Poland in countries other than the United Kingdom.

He added that these difficulties had in no way impaired relations, and complete confidence existed between the two countries.

Official Propagandists
Viscount Halifax denounced official propagandists and unofficial journalists and writers who deliberately invented exaggerated or distorted events in their implications.

He especially referred to the very offensive aspersions of the German and Italian press against British troops in Palestine.

He concluded that the next few weeks or months might be critical, but a united nation knew exactly where it stood.

Knowing itself to be strong it could meet the future whatever it might hold, with confidence.

Leaving Saturday
LONDON, Aug. 3 (Reuter).—It is learned that the French military mission for Moscow will arrive in London to-morrow and the British and French missions will leave for Russia on Saturday, proceeding by a steamer direct to Leningrad, where they will arrive on Wednesday.

Russian Delegates
MOSCOW, Aug. 3 (Reuter).—M. Voroshilov, Defence Commissar, Admiral Kuznetsov, Navy Commissar, and General Shtepanovich, and Loktionov, Chief of Staff of the Army and Air Force, and M. Smorodinov, assistant Chief of Staff in the Army, have been appointed to confer with the Anglo-French military delegates expected here on August 11.

They constitute the supreme authority on the defence organisation, and are subordinate only to the Government. Therefore the talks are expected to be of a most important and serious nature.

Anti-Communist Body In Shanghai
CHUNGKING, Aug. 4 (Central).—A so-called "Shanghai Russians' Anti-Communist Association" has been organised by White Russians, according to a Shanghai despatch.

White Russians resident in Hong-kong, Yangtsepo and other districts in the port have been told to register with the Association.

Anglo-German Trade Figures
Britain Holding Second Place

BERLIN, July 29, (Havas).—Great Britain still holds second place both in exports to Germany and imports from the Reich, German trade statistics for the first six months of 1939 revealed.

German exports to Britain for this period, amounted to Reichsmarks 164,000,000. Holland was the principal purchaser from the Reich, while Italy came third.

German imports from Britain amounted to over Reichsmarks 134,000,000. Italy's exports to the Reich reached the figure of Reichsmarks 153,000,000, while the United States trailed both Italy and Britain.

Spain's Ideas On Gibraltar
Retrocession Only A Question Of Time

BERLIN, July 29, (Havas).—"Spain's demand for the retrocession of Gibraltar and Tangiers is but a question of time," the magazine "Das Zwanzigste Jahrhundert" stated in its August issue released to-day.

The paper stated that Spain's political rhythm was determined by General Jordana the Foreign Minister, but the "aims have been already fixed." General Franco's sympathies for the monarchist cause will not affect him.

The magazine dealt lengthily with the personality of General Jordana, the Spanish Home Minister, terming him the "keeper of foreign ideas and examples."

"To-day he is the powerful leader of Spain's reconstruction and in control of even the smallest departments through the medium of the Phalangist organization," the paper added. "He is an opponent of church theocracy in political life."

"If General Franco were not above him it could be feared that this fanatic of a national revolution and this determined promoter of Spain's overseas empire may fall against the fanaticism of his opponents," the paper concluded.

Gib. Prepares
MADRID, Aug. 3, (Trans-Ocean).—According to reliable reports received here, the British authorities in Gibraltar have ordered all workshops and factories on the west side of the Rock to be cleared immediately, and military works will be put in their place.

Opposite this part of Gibraltar lies the Spanish port of Algeciras. The military authorities in Gibraltar are said to be intending to use the land as a flying ground.

Meanwhile the construction of air raid cellars and the mounting of anti-aircraft guns proceeds apace. It is contended that in peace time, the new air port of Gibraltar will be used as a base for the London-Gibraltar air line, which will later be extended to Singapore.

Utter Confusion, Says German

BERLIN, Aug. 3 (Reuter).

—There is utter confusion in China, declared Herr Franz Urbig, chairman of the German-Asiatic Bank when addressing the annual meeting to-day.

Pointing out that the main commercial cities are situated on the rivers whose lower courses were in Japanese hands, Herr Urbig said that export trade in consequence was so small as it could hardly be worth mentioning.

Currency confusion meant an additional setback to trade. He hoped for a satisfactory settlement of the currency problem between Britain and Japan.

Everything possible was done to safeguard the interests of the bank, but nothing could be said about prospects.

Chungking Bombing
Another Raid On The Capital

CHUNGKING, Aug. 4 (Central).—The people in Chungking were rudely awakened from their sleep this morning when over a dozen Japanese bombers raided the wartime capital for the third consecutive day.

The raiders, in two squadrons, flew from their base at Hankow. The first squadron reached the city around 2 o'clock and was greeted by furious Chinese anti-aircraft gun fire. A number of missiles were released.

The second group came over one hour later when more bombs were released.

The "all clear" signal was given at 3.30 a.m.

Kiangsi Towns Raided
KIAN, Aug. 4 (Central).—Three Japanese bombers raided Yintan, on Chekiang-Kiangsi Railway in Kiangsi, yesterday.

They dropped several bombs, which wounded two non-combatants and wrecked a number of houses.

Later, three other Japanese machines roared over Fengcheng, Chungshui, and other places conducting extensive reconnaissance.

Shangkao, southwest of Kao-nan, was attacked by three enemy aircraft on Wednesday. The raiders also flew over Fen, south of Shangkao and dropped handbills.

Japanese Communique
(SPECIAL TO "TELEGRAPH")

SHANGHAI, Aug. 4 (Domei).—Japanese naval aircraft on Tuesday and Wednesday raided Shanghai in Kiangsi, Foochow in Fukien, Henghsien in Kwantung, Hingning, Luowang and Tsinpak in Kwangtung, a communique issued by the Japanese naval authorities states.

In a raid to Shanghai, on the Chinkiang River, the Japanese, air units bombed defence devices and troops concentrations, as well as the Chinese military headquarters.

Referring to the attack on Chungking on Thursday morning, the communique says that various government organs and the aerodrome in the suburbs of the city were badly damaged.

The forts and powder-magazine at Tinkuangshan in Foochow were bombed on August 1. One warehouse and two barrack buildings were smashed.

Building housing local magistrature, military positions and trucks carrying troops were severely bombed and machine-gunned near Henghsien in Kwangsi, Hingning, Luowang and Tsinpak in Kwangtung, the communique adds.

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY
Warships in harbour were dressed overall to-day on the occasion of the Birthday of Her Majesty the Queen.

HM ships Medway and Tamar fired the customary salutes at noon.

Mongol Border Fighting

Japan Claims 69 Planes Downed

(SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH")

HSINKING, Aug. 4 (Domei).—The tense situation on the western border of Manchukuo has not eased, according to the latest field dispatches.

They report that Soviet and Outer Mongol forces since July 26 have made persistent attempts to cross the border near the confluence of the Khalha and Holsten Rivers.

Field dispatches claim that all attempts to cross the border by Soviet and Outer Mongol forces have been severely repulsed by the combined Japanese and Manchukuo forces, which are firmly holding the right bank of the border river.

More Air "Victories"
Soviet and Outer Mongol aircraft invaded Manchukuo territory on July 29, July 31 and August 2, but were repulsed with heavy losses.

Sixty-nine Soviet and Outer Mongol planes were shot down by Japanese air units in mid-air combats during the three days, field dispatches further claim.

LATEST

See Back Page For Further Late News

SAFEGUARDING OCEAN FLIERS

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 3, (AP).—A floating ball which flashes its signal as far as 10 miles over open water may go far toward averting the mysterious disappearances of ocean fliers.

Leon F. Douglass, wealthy inventor of the hollow metal sphere with its 31 light-reflecting facets, says it would spring free when a plane hit the water. A sea anchor—a parachute-like device—would keep it stationary. Douglass has offered to supply the device free to any flier. Each sphere would bear the name of the plane carrying it.



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Spies Costing Britain £700,000

EUROPE'S Spy Bill is mounting. In espionage and counter-espionage the leading European nations are spending at least twenty times more than they did before 1914.

In the House of Commons recently Sir Samuel Hoare (Home Secretary) made revelations regarding a foreign Power's financial backing of I.R.A. terrorists.

This move follows the supplementary vote in the Civil Service. Estimates of a further £250,000 for the Secret Service.

Germany Spends £4,000,000. This additional £250,000 will bring the total expenditure on Secret Service for the financial year up to £700,000. Reliable information shows that compared with this £700,000 of Britain's Germany is spending at present £4,000,000, Italy £2,000,000, and France £1,000,000 on espionage and counter-espionage.

Oil From Blue Water Gas

After eight years' research in Britain a process by which motor spirit and heavy oils can be made from blue water gas, a product of coke and water, is an accomplished fact. Technologists report that the quality of crude oil, produced at the rate of one gallon per 1,000 cubic feet of the gas, is better than natural petroleum.

High-class kerosene will also be produced from the crude spirit. A percentage of butane, on which

IN BRITAIN'S QUIETEST FACTORY Women Build Bombers

WOMEN are building the world's longest-range bomber for Britain. They are at work in the Vickers Aircraft factory at Weybridge, Surrey, where the rapid production of the Vickers Wellington twin-engined bomber is evidence of our increasing armaments.

The factory has far more women workers than any in Britain or abroad. It is the quietest aeroplane works. Small Frames. The bombers are assembled by the women from small basket-work frames made of aluminium strips.

The women also cut and fix the linen outer covering which the Wellington has in place of the metal skin of other types of aircraft. The complete fuselage is built in 24 hours. Wings go together in sections. Fourteen tanks hold 1,000 gallons of petrol.

More than 150 tons of materials enter and leave the factory every day. Before expansion the figure was six tons. Mr. T. C. L. Westbrook, the 37-years-old general manager, said that the Vickers-Wallis system of construction of the Wellington means that more bombers can be built on a given floor space.

The Wellington—3,240 miles non-stop—has been dived at over 350 m.p.h. It can reach any capital in Europe from Britain, fully loaded with bombs and carry enough petrol to get home again.

New Flying-Boats. Three new flying-boats, Clyde, Avon, and Australia, will replace land planes on the Indian section of Imperial Airways' Empire routes this week. They will operate between Alexandria and Karachi.

The new flying-boats will be replaced eventually by the Ensigns, and a permanent land-plane service will be operated duplicating the present flying-boat service.

Wellington bombers have lately put up record performances, is also obtained. Plant to produce the blue water gas, the original basis of the hydrocarbon oils is called—already operates at Bedlay near Glenboig, Scotland.

dispenser working under the supervision of a qualified superintendent, said that on a prescription made out by Dr. Stokes he put into a box twenty-four tablets of barbitone soluble.

Later he gave the police a black pill-box into which he had put three sample tablets from the same bottle. The coroner: Did you tell the police you put twenty-four tablets of pheno-barbitone in the box?—No. I said barbitone.

Is barbitone soluble the same as pheno-barbitone?—No. Why did you tell the police pheno-barbitone?—I don't know. He said he did not exactly know the difference between the two drugs.

The coroner said that, owing to the discrepancy concerning the description of the drugs he had asked Dr. Roche Lynch to clear up that point, and he adjourned the inquest, until July 12.



Not far from Napoleon's Tomb, on the Esplanade des Invalides, Paris has set up this huge anti-aircraft gun. It's part of the exhibition of defence measures instituted by Premier Edouard Daladier.

Gracie Fields In Divorce Court

MISS GRACIE FIELDS, assisted in the Divorce Court by her sister Betty and a nurse, gave evidence recently on her petition against her husband, Mr. Archie Pitt, the theatrical producer.

She was in the witness-box for six minutes.

Mr. Justice Bucknill granted her a decree nisi, with costs against her husband, and exercised his discretion in her favour.

Half an hour before the case was due to be called Miss Fields's car drove up to the Carey-street entrance of the courts. It was pouring with rain.

HELPED FROM CAR. She was wearing a short black fur coat over a blue frock, with trim white collar. Her small round black hat was tilted slightly to the side.

In her lapel was a tiny sprig of white hollyhock.

Helped out of the car by her sister and nurse, she leaned heavily on their arms, and walked across to Court 3.

Groups of people in the hall made way for her as she went slowly by. She was given a corner seat in the well of the court.

The public gallery was crowded, several fashionably dressed women being in the front seats.

"REALLY UNCONTESTED." Mr. Birkett's statement. The suit appeared in the defended list as "Selinger, G. v. Selinger, A."

It had been expedited to avoid the Long Vacation delay.

Mr. Norman Birkett, K.C., and Mr. Aitken Watson appeared for Miss Fields, and Mr. B. M. Cloutman represented her husband.

Mr. Birkett said the case was really uncontested. The petitioner alleged that her husband had committed misconduct with Miss Annie Lipman, his secretary, and that they had been living together at Hampstead.

A specific allegation relied on the petition related to a stay at a Hastings hotel.

MARRIED IN 1923. After their marriage on April 21, 1923, at Wandsworth Register Office,

Miss Fields and her husband lived at Bingham. There were no children.

The case for the petitioner was that the marriage became very unhappy, and in July, 1932, she was compelled to leave her husband.

She had not lived with him or had any association of any kind with him since then.

IN THE WITNESS-BOX. After Mr. Birkett's statement, he called Miss Fields's name as a witness.

He leaned across to her, placed his arm comfortably on her shoulder, and whispered to her.

Gracie adjusted a pair of spectacles, took a sip of water, stood up shakily, and was assisted into the witness-box. There she was given a seat, and answered Mr. Birkett's questions in a clear voice.

Mr. George Ernest Watts, an inquiry agent, and Ada Elizabeth Skinner, a chambermaid at the Alexandra Hotel, Hastings, then gave evidence.

In support of petitioner's plea for the discretion of the court to be exercised in her favour, a statement was put in and was read by Mr. Justice Bucknill.

"PROPER CASE." The Judge said: "I think this is a proper case in which to grant a decree."

When the case concluded Miss Fields, still leaning on the arms of sister and nurse, moved slowly across the hall of the courts.

Her car had been driven close to the door in the main quadrangle and she was driven away at once.

Boy's Tribute To Dead Airman

A tribute to the sergeant, whose bravery helped save his life after an accident to the bomber in which they were flying over Northamptonshire was paid by an Oundle schoolboy, Dennis Ephraim Nahun, recently.

The tail of the bomber was slashed off by the propeller of another machine, and the sergeant, Jack Arnold Bullard, 25, of Wittering R.A.D. station, lost his life.

The machine crashed after he had helped Nahun from the bomber, the boy landing by means of a parachute.

Nahun said that he realised that the machine was crashing. "I immediately fastened on my parachute, but in the hurry I only got one hook attached. As a consequence I came down on one side. There is no doubt Sergt. Bullard pushed me out of the machine."

The inquest was held at Wittering aerodrome, near Stamford.

OFFICERS' PRAISE FOR BOY. Officers of the aerodrome spoke highly of the bravery of the boy, who, it was stated, although lying on the ground injured, struggled to his feet and stood to attention. He then became unconscious.

Pilot Officer Williams, leader of the flight of bombers, said that another Oundle boy who was flying with him drew his attention, at a height of about 3,500ft., to the position of Bullard's machine, which was then about 10ft. away. Williams was travelling at about 220 m.p.h. and Bullard 240.

Williams went into a dive to avoid Bullard's machine, but his propeller came into contact with the fuselage of Bullard's machine and knocked off about six feet of the tail. He ordered Bullard to land immediately, and thought he had done so. He himself returned to the aerodrome.

A verdict of accidental death was returned. The coroner stating that Sergt. Bullard had acted in accordance with the high traditions of the Service. The coroner also paid tribute to the gallantry of the boy, who, he said, remained calm in such distressing circumstances.

Exhumed Husband: Coroner Puzzled

THE resumed inquest on seventy-six-year-old Henry John Medhurst, of Hargwyne-street, Stockwell, S.W., sixth husband of Mrs. Alice Amelia Medhurst, was adjourned again at Battersea recently so that a discrepancy concerning the description of some sleeping tablets could be cleared up.

Medhurst's body was exhumed at Lambeth cemetery. He died in February. Mrs. Medhurst is seventy-two.

Both Dr. Roche Lynch, the Home Office analyst, and Sir Bernard Spilsbury agreed that death was due to natural causes, and that no trace of poison could be found.

Dr. Thomas Pinfield Stokes, of Thornton-avenue, Streatham, said that towards the end of Medhurst's illness he prescribed twenty-four tablets of barbitone as a sleeping draught.

The coroner: Did you give any directions as to how they should be administered?—One tablet each night. A small white box was handed to Dr. Stokes, who read out from the label on it. "The tablets—take two every night."

John Ingram Cockerell, of Norbury-road, Thornton Heath, who described himself as an unqualified

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"	Symphony No. 1. In C Major. Op. 21.	(107.)
"	Symphony No. 2. In D Major. Op. 36.	(110.)
"	Symphony No. 3. (Toscanini.)	(206.)
"	Symphony No. 7. (Toscanini.)	(223.)
"	Symphony No. 9. In D Minor. (Choral.)	(228.)
"	Sonata No. 9. In A Major. Op. 47.	(261.)
"	Concerto for Violin & Orch.	(311.)
"	Clarinet Quintet in B Minor.	(193.)
"	The Four Ballades. Alfred Cortot.	(251.)
"	Symphony No. 5. In E Minor. Op. 65.	(41.)
"	Pianoforte Concerto in A Minor.	(48.)
"	(Complete Opera.)	(313.)
GONDOLIER.	"	(130.)
BOHEME LA.	"	(90.)
TRAVIATA. LA.	"	(224.)
TOSCA. LA.	"	(260.)
PAGLIACCI.	"	(74.)
YEOMEN OF THE GUARD.	"	(etc.)

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The Hongkong Telegraph NINTH ANNUAL AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPETITION

June—September, 1939

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THE ILFORD TROPHIES WILL BE AWARDED TO THE BEST AND SECOND BEST ENTRIES IN THE COMPETITION, IRRESPECTIVE OF CLASS.

Prizes will be allotted as follows:

SECTION ONE: For Story-Telling Pictures. 1st. \$30. 2nd. \$15. 3rd. \$10.	SECTION THREE: Portraits, Informal Close-ups, Human Studies. 1st. \$30. 2nd. \$15. 3rd. \$10.
SECTION TWO: General Pictorial Section: Landscapes, Seascapes, Architectural, Street Scenes, etc. 1st. \$30. 2nd. \$15. 3rd. \$10.	SECTION FOUR: Still Life and Table-Top Studies. 1st. \$30. 2nd. \$15. 3rd. \$10.
	SECTION FIVE: Snapshots taken by children under fourteen years. 1st. \$15. 2nd. \$10. 3rd. \$5.

RULES

- The following Rules will govern the Competition:
- The Competition is confined exclusively to amateur photographers.
- No employee or member of any firm in the photographic trade is permitted to compete.
- The prizes will be awarded to the competitors sending in what are judged to be the best photographs in each Section. Each entry must be accompanied by a form which will be published during the period of the Competition, and which must be pasted on back of entry.
- The right to publish any or all of the entries is reserved to the Hongkong Telegraph.
- All photographs entered must have been taken in the Colony of Hongkong. Photographs which have been already entered in other Competitions are ineligible.
- No responsibility will be assumed for non-delivery of, loss of, or damage to entries.
- All entries to be either black and white, or sepia, or tinted pictures, and must be mounted. Coloured photographs are ineligible.
- Pictures submitted in sepia tones should be accompanied by a smaller print in black and white, and one picture to enter in more than one Section.
- Mounts to be only white or cream, and, except in the Children's Section, must be of one of the following sizes:—10x12, 10x20.
- No correspondence will be entered into in connection with the Competition.
- Entries in the Children's Section must bear the entrant's name, age and address on the entry form, counter-signed by a parent.
- Members of the Staffs of the Hongkong Telegraph and the South China Morning Post are not permitted to compete.
- The decisions of the Judges shall be final.
- At the conclusion of the Competition, entries will be returned to competitors on application at the Telegraph offices within seven days.

USE THIS FORM

AND PASTE IT

ON THE

BACK OF EACH ENTRY

ENTRY FORM

SECTION
NAME
ADDRESS
DATE
Please use black letters and paste this on back of each Entry. If entered in Children's Section, parent please counter-sign here.

Man Married His Niece —Now Granted Decree

A MAN who married his brother's daughter in Warsaw in 1937 was granted a decree nisi of nullity by Mr. Justice Bucknill in the Divorce Court recently, on the ground that the marriage was within the prohibited degrees of consanguinity.

The wife, who is now in Poland, alleged that neither she nor the husband—Mr. Naftal Perkai, also known as Nathan Pearl—was domiciled in England.

The judge said he was satisfied that Mr. Perkai had acquired a domicile in England and it was quite clear that, according to English law, the marriage was null and void.

He directed that Mr. Perkai pay to the wife such sum as the court might think reasonable when the matter had been investigated.

Decision On Spy Film

"CONFESSIONS OF A NAZI SPY," the anti-Nazi film produced in Hollywood by Warner Bros., and banned by the film censor in the Straits Settlements, the F.M.S. and Johore, was recently considered by the Committee of Appeal.

The film has been passed by the censor boards of Mexico and Cuba, as well as in Great Britain, India and Trinidad among other places.

The decision of the Committee of Appeal in regard to "Confessions of a Nazi Spy" will determine future policy in regard to films in which Germans are represented, the "Straits Times" understands.

The decision will also affect a British war film, "Who Goes Next?" dealing with the escape of five British Army officers from a German prison camp, and possibly also "Lancer Spy."

HONGKONG BRIDE

Mrs. Wong Chin, twenty-three-year-old Chinese bride, travelled 8,000 miles from Hongkong to meet her husband for the first time, was told when she arrived in England, that he was dead.

Mrs. Wong Chin married by proxy according to the Chinese law before leaving Hongkong. Her husband was fifty-two and kept a laundry in Bridge-road, Doonle. He died the week before her arrival.

Baby Swallows Safety-Pin

ANOTHER baby—the second in eight days—was saved by the bronchoscope at the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond-street, W.C. recently.

Five-month-old John Yorke, of Watford, Herts, swallowed the open pin and a piece of ribbon to which it was attached.

His mother removed the ribbon, but the pin remained. John was taken to the hospital, X-rayed, and preparations were made to use the bronchoscope.

The pin, however, slipped into the baby's stomach, and the doctors decided on a major operation.

Soon afterwards, the pin again moved back into the baby's throat. So the bronchoscope was used after all, and at midnight John appeared to be little the worse.

Two Girls Burned To Death

AYLESBURY. TWO maids were burned to death recently when fire broke out at Dinton Hall, historic country house and home of Sir William Currie, four miles from Aylesbury.

Sir William Currie, who is chairman of the P. and O. and the British India Steam Navigation Company, was in London when the fire broke out. After receiving a telephone message he went by car to Dinton Hall.

The girls who died in the fire were Beatrice Sirett, aged 17, of Dinton, and Vera Pett, aged 21, of Wolverton, Bucks.

Reginald Munday, a footman, was aroused by the smell of smoke, and found that the staircase was in flames. He had to climb out of a window down a stack-pipe to give the alarm.

He ran to the lodge, which is occupied by Mr. Edward Sirett, a stud groom, father of Beatrice Sirett. The two men seized A.R.P. respirators and returned to the house.

They placed ladders against the window from which two other maids—Margaret Matthews, aged 14, of Cuddington, Bucks, and Bessie Baxter, aged 22, of Linsark, Scotland—were trying to escape.

Sirett ran up the ladder but was driven back by the fumes. He then made another attempt and got on to a verandah just below the window. He shouted to the two girls to jump, and after some hesitation they did so. He brought them safely to the ground.

Meanwhile, Mr. M. Lockley, a butler, aged 52, tried to get to the room in which Miss Sirett and Miss Pett were trapped. He was overcome by fumes and was taken to hospital.

When Sirett learned that his daughter had not been rescued, he wanted to make an attempt to get to the girls' room. He was held back by others, as the room was then in flames.



Indian Maharajah of Kapurthala, one of world's richest men, signs guest book at New York Fair. He was given 15-gun salute. His two sons, left, and British Consul General Godfrey Haggard, right, in rear.

Bogus Stamp Slips Through Post

WHEN he received an abusive and anonymous letter at his breakfast table, a North London shopkeeper examined the cancelled stamp and postmark on the envelope. He discovered that the stamp was not a proper stamp at all, but a bogus one, bearing a picture of a man who is certainly not King George or any member of the Royal Family.

The letter had been posted in the Ealing, W.5, district. The stamp was brown, like a 1½d. stamp.

Its base carried in capital letters a political slogan. On three sides it was perforated like an ordinary stamp. The top and fourth side had been clipped near the border.

SECRET WORKS. Detectives of the G.P.O. investigation branch then began their strangest inquiry. They are trying to track down the sender of the letter and similar ones which are being brought to their notice.

Other G.P.O. investigators are searching for the secret printing works, thought to be in London, where "stamp" effigies of a new "king" are being produced.

The man who had received it was terrified by the message it contained. He had been afraid to go to the police.

"Many of my friends are receiving these letters," he said. "We do not know what to do about them. We are afraid of the threats, and the arrogance of the bogus stamp on the envelope."

A G.P.O. official at St. Martin-le-Grand examined the letter, "stamp" and postmark. After conferring with detectives he said:

"The investigation branch are working hard on similar cases. This is one of the first, however, where the bogus stamp has been used to frank a letter. Previously it has been used as a 'sticker' in addition to a genuine 1½d. stamp."

"All the complaints are from the Ealing, W.5, district. 'I don't wish to disclose the methods our detectives are using. It might put the men we are trying to rag on their guard.'"

Bolting Horse Leaps Over Girl in Car

MISS A. HORSMAN, of Breamore, Hampshire, saw a runaway horse galloping towards her car as she drove through Salisbury recently.

She tried in vain to avoid it. Then, as a collision seemed inevitable, the horse leaped up, and cleared the car.

As it landed, however, its hind legs caught the tail-board of a trailer attached to the car.

The horse fell, unseated a boy cyclist who was passing, and was caught by two men. No one was injured.

The horse, a hunter owned by Mr. D. J. Sargent, of Rangers Lodge, Laverstock, broke from the tethering post to which it was attached.

The noise of the falling post startled it and it galloped off to Salisbury, two miles away.

Unionists Hold Hythe

The result of the Hythe by-election was declared recently as follows:—

Mr. Rupert Brabner (U.) 12,916
Mr. F. Darvall (L.) 9,577
Mr. H. St. John Philby (British People's Party) 576

Unionist majority 2,439
No change.

Mr. Philby forfeits his deposit. The by-election was caused by the death of Sir Philip Sassoon.

Figures in the General Election were:—
Sir Philip Sassoon (U.) 15,359
Mr. R. Ellis (Lib.) 8,088

Unionist majority 6,071
Mr. Brabner, who is 28 and a merchant banker, was the youngest member of the L.C.C. when he was elected in 1937.

Food Problem WITH GASTRITIS

For years, doctors wanted to find a food that would not irritate the inflamed stomach walls of patients suffering from gastritis and that at the same time would rebuild the patient's strength. In severe cases of gastritis solid foods are out of the question, even liquid foods are often vomited. Yet the patient needs quick new strength to rebuild his exhausted body. In Horlicks, doctors and nurses have found an ideal food.

Where other foods are rejected, Horlicks is retained by the patient. And almost at once strength starts to come back, with the result that convalescence is shortened too. Get Horlicks to-day from your store. It is delicious to taste.

Additional sums required include: Grants towards shelters for workers in factories £2,700,000
Protection of vital services £9,000,000
Obscuration of glare, and camouflage £2,000,000
Camouflage grants cover approved expenses incurred by occupiers of factories, owners of mines, and public utility undertakings.

Hospitals, Camouflage Shelters

THE cost of organising Britain for defence is still mounting. Another £19,400,815 was asked for recently in supplementary Civil Service estimates.

Earlier the civil departments called for nearly £12,000,000 more. On Wednesday £70,000,000 more was asked for to meet Army needs.

Then the R.A.F. called for £40,000,000 more and the new Ministry of Supply for £144,350,000.

The later £18,400,815 includes: £8,001,000 for emergency hospital evacuation and other services in England and Wales (£2,239,150 in Scotland);

An additional £5,319,900 for A.R.P. and £1,000,000 for reserve of plant and building materials.

£200,000 FOR SECRET SERVICE

£2,500,000 is allocated to the Czechoslovak Refugee Trust Fund and an extra £200,000 to the Secret Service, whose original grant was £200,000.

Additional sums required include: Grants towards shelters for workers in factories £2,700,000
Protection of vital services £9,000,000
Obscuration of glare, and camouflage £2,000,000
Camouflage grants cover approved expenses incurred by occupiers of factories, owners of mines, and public utility undertakings.



Yes! I find they are so wonderfully cool and kind to my throat...

CRAVEN "A"

CRAVEN "A" have a coolness and freedom from throat irritation that will make a world of difference to your smoking pleasure. The natural cork-tip protects fingers and lips from stain and ensures a smooth, satisfying smoke from first puff to last.

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A Musical Comedy Version of Alexandre Dumas'
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PAULINE MOORE • Joseph SCHILDKRAUT
JOHN CARRADINE • DONALD ATWELL • MILES MANDER
DOUGLAS DUMERILLE • JOHN KING
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Exchange At A Glance

SELLING

T.T. London	1/2.19/32
Demand do.	1/2.19/32
T.T. Shanghai	210
T.T. Singapore	104
T.T. Japan	104
T.T. India	81 1/4
T.T. U.S.A.	28 1/4
T.T. Manila	57 1/4
T.T. Bangkok	53 1/4
T.T. Saigon	107 1/4
T.T. France	10.73
T.T. Germany	70.34
T.T. Switzerland	123.54
T.T. Australia	1.6 1/4

BUYING

4 m/s L/C London	1/2.27/32
4 m/s D/P do.	1/2 1/2
4 m/s L/C U.S.A.	20
4 m/s France	11.15
30 d/s India	82 1/4
U.S. Cross rate in Lon.	4.68 1/2

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BANK HOLIDAYS.

In accordance with Government Ordinance, The Exchange Banks will be closed for the transaction of Public Business on Monday, the 7th August, 1939. (The First Monday of August).

Hongkong, 3rd August, 1939.

HONG KONG FOOTBALL CLUB.

NOTICE

The 52nd Annual General Meeting of Members will be held in the Clubhouse on FRIDAY, the 4th AUGUST, 1939, at 6 p.m.

By order of the Committee.

E. L. STRANGE,
Hon. Secretary.

THE "STAR" FERRY CO., LTD.

Notice to Shareholders

NOTICE is hereby given that an Interim Dividend of \$2.00 per Share has been declared, for the half year ended 30th June, 1939, payable on THURSDAY, 17th AUGUST, 1939, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Office of the Company, Kowloon.

The Registrar of Shares of the Company will be closed from TUESDAY, 8th AUGUST, 1939, to THURSDAY, 17th AUGUST, 1939, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

C. M. MANNERS,
Secretary and Manager.

Hongkong, 27th July, 1939.

G. R.

PARTICULARS & CONDITIONS

of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on Tuesday, the 8th day of August, 1939, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor of Hong Kong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the KING, for one further term of 75 years.

Intending bidders are advised that immediately after the disposal of the lot the Purchaser (if not the applicant) will be required to deposit with an authorised officer who will be present at the sale, the sum of two hundred dollars, (\$200) in cash. This sum will be refunded on payment of the Purchase price.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Locality	Boundary Measurements				Cont. in sq. feet	Annual Rental
1	Stanley.	N.	S.	E.	W.		
		feet	feet	feet	feet		
		As per sale plan.					
						About 6,000	\$68

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in accordance with the
warning, which ordered the
aries to leave to-day.

death. His loss is deeply
men aboard the Changie.

By Howard Marshall.

[illegible]

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MALT

prepared from the best European barley, which is shipped direct from the producers to Malayan Breweries Ltd. in its head cases in which it is kept as fresh and wholesome as when harvested.

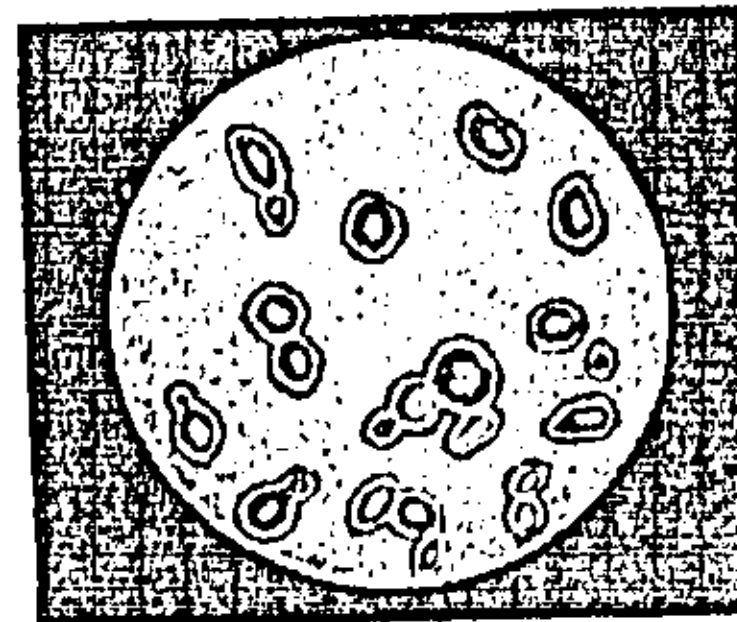
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are a vital necessity in the production of good beer. Finest quality sweetened hops are used in the brewing of "Tiger" which ensures a perfect flavour for Malaya's best beer. The finest European hops for the finest beer.

hops for digestion



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August 4, 1939

Who Helps Japan?

IT is easy enough to express horror at Japan's war on China. But every one would be better spent in finding out why the war goes on at all. Japan is only able to fight China because she is able to buy the materials of war from abroad.

Where do these materials of war come from? From Japan's partners in aggression? From Germany and Italy?

By no means. Last year less than 8 per cent. of Japan's war materials came from Germany. Less than 1 per cent. came from Italy. They supplied more to China.

These figures come from a detailed survey of Japan's sources of supply just compiled by the Union of Democratic Control.

It is the democratic nations—particularly the ones with big interests menaced by Japan in the Far East—who, paradoxically enough, are making Japan's war possible.

The United States last year supplied Japan with 57 per cent. of her war needs. The British Empire supplied her with 20½ per cent. The Dutch Empire with 8½ per cent.

In short, three democratic Powers supply Japan with no less than 86 per cent. of the materials she needs to fight China.

By way of contrast, Russia has supplied Japan with no war material whatever during the whole period of the war.

The lesson of these figures is clear. They answer the people who say "there is nothing we can do."

It is within the power of the democratic countries—particularly the United States and the British Empire—to stop the war in China.

A ban on the sale of war materials would hamstring Japan. Neither Germany nor Italy could rescue her.

Public opinion will do well to take these figures to heart. It is not enough to be horrified at the war in China. We must realise that the war is only continuing by the kind permission of Britain and America.

HISTORY OF HONGKONG DURING THE WAR YEARS

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS ago to-day Great Britain declared war on Germany.

A short time after the war ended the Royal Colonial Institute commissioned Sir Charles Lucas to write a history of the Empire at War.

His book, an intensely interesting one, was published by the Oxford University Press.

Below are a few extracts relating to Hongkong's part in the Great War.

The parts played by all the Dominions and Colonies are given in detail.

WHEN the war came the Governor of Hongkong was the late Sir Henry May, whose whole official career, except for rather over a year in the government of Fiji, had been passed in Hongkong, and whose term of government outlasted the war, though he left for Canada, having been summoned there by telegram owing to the dangerous illness of his daughter, shortly before the Armistice, in September 1918, and subsequently resigned on grounds of ill health.

Hongkong was and is an Imperial Naval Station, fortified and garrisoned with a strong body of police and a small force of volunteers. In 1914 the Colony was rich and prosperous in a high degree.

On the outbreak of war one of the first steps taken was to establish a censorship and to restrict the press. The censors were confronted with as many as 24 distinct European and Asiatic languages.

No difficulty however was experienced in finding interpreters and translators, and Sir Charles Eliot, at the time head of the University of Hongkong, and subsequently British Ambassador in Japan, gave much assistance to the work.

THERE was a considerable German element in the community, about 100 German merchants, and their employees, with an equal number of women and children.

In accordance with instructions from Home, enemy Reservists found in the Colony were arrested and detained as prisoners-of-war in a camp on Stonecutters Island.

There were no first Reservists among the German residents, but a number were arrested on board the ships that came into the port during the early days of the war, and the residents included some 20 second Reservists, the remainder being exempt from military service owing to the nature of their employment or their age.

The latter were at first provisionally allowed to remain on parole, with restriction of movement in the Colony and on an undertaking not to leave it, but soon the necessity for preventing any leakage of information to the movements of British merchant-ships entered the international arena, and the internment of the German community, a few heads of firms who were over military age being deported under parole.

The internment took place at the end of October, 1914, at a camp at Kowloon, to which the prisoners of war from Stonecutters Island were also transferred, and early in 1916 all the inmates of the camp were shipped to Australia.

No turmoil or breach of the peace was caused by the presence of the German element in the Colony.

FROM the first, we are told in the Annual Report for 1914, "the entire community showed a commendable spirit." Wild rumours were, it is true, at first disseminated among the Chinese community, but 40,000 and 50,000 Chinese, the most part women and children, fled to the neighbouring province of China, but in no long time they were reassured and returned. Meanwhile the Chinese residents in the Colony as a whole were conspicuous in their spirit of loyalty and to enlist in the ranks, and that by the end of 1915, 135 had left Hongkong to join up in England, of whom 62 had been members of the Volunteer Corps.

Among the younger men of the European community who remained behind there was growing discontent as the war went on. It was felt that in many instances they could be spared by their employers for service in the field.

Accordingly, early in 1917, a commission, the Chairman of which

was Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., was appointed to inquire whether and to what extent, having regard both to Imperial needs and to local conditions, it is practicable and expedient that male British subjects of military age, resident in the Colony, should be allowed to leave for service with His Majesty's armies.

After sitting for two months the commission recommended the release of 43 men, their inquiries having already indirectly resulted in the release of some 34 more.

They reported that there were still men in the Colony who could well be spared, and they recommended the introduction of compulsory military service with the British armies in the field.

This recommendation, though endorsed by the Governor, was not at the time sanctioned by the Home Government.

In April, 1918, there was renewed dissatisfaction on the part of some of the younger men in the Colony at the difficulties which they experienced in obtaining release from their employers to go to the front; the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce recommended that some form of compulsory military service be adopted, subject to safeguards regarding essential economic trades.

The Governor supported the recommendation, it received the approval of the Secretary of State, and the proviso that only men of pure British descent should be taken and in June 1918 a General Military Service Ordinance was passed "to provide for the raising of a force the members of which shall be liable to service with His Majesty's forces outside the Colony during the present war."

Prior to the law the number of men resident in Hongkong who left the Colony to join His Majesty's forces was 403, and the number of non-residents 78. Of the 51 men who were released by the tribunal, 12 were allowed to go overseas to join the armies, and the remainder were allotted to various war services by the Government or, after enrolment by the military authorities, who sent the majority to the 6th Training Battalion at Kirkee in India. As far as is known, 75 men from Hongkong died on active service, and the distinctions won included 1 D.S.O., 4 M.C.s, and 4 M.B.s.

Mention should be made of an Imperial unit specially connected with Hongkong, the Hongkong and Singapore Mountain Battery, which served in the war in Sinai and Palestine.

BEARING in mind the cosmopolitan character of the population of Hongkong and that it was in a unique position as a trading community, carrying on its life under abnormal difficulties and restrictions required by the war, the laws passed and the steps taken, not only to provide for non-military and internal security in such manner as to release regular soldiers and European police for service at the front, but also to send to the front every suitable and able-bodied civilian who could possibly be spared, deserve every acknowledgment.

No less noteworthy were the money contributions made by the Colony to the unit of the Empire in aid of the expenditure of the war, and the subscriptions by the citizens of the Colony in money or kind to war charities.

MEANWHILE, there had been an exodus of young Britons to serve at the front, and the Colonial Government had found money to pay the passages of recruits for the British Army not only from the Colony itself, but also from other places in the Far East. The Annual Report for 1914 tells us that up to the end of 1914, 37 had taken commissions as officers from outside the Colony, two went to take commissions and 10 to enlist, and that by the end of 1915, 135 had left Hongkong to join up in England, of whom 62 had been members of the Volunteer Corps.

Among the younger men of the European community who remained behind there was growing discontent as the war went on. It was felt that in many instances they could be spared by their employers for service in the field.

Accordingly, early in 1917, a commission, the Chairman of which

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO TO-DAY, THIS PROCLAMATION WAS ISSUED

Whereas a state of war exists between His Majesty the King and Germany:

This Proclamation is issued to inform the inhabitants of Hongkong that His Majesty's army will guard the Colony from an attack by the enemy in force, and that the present strength of the defensive and garrison of the fortress make unlikely a raid by predatory enemies.

All necessary measures to defeat such a raid are, however, being taken, and the Government trust that the confidence of the people will be shown by their proceeding with their ordinary business as in time of peace.

In the event of hostile vessels being sighted, three guns will be fired from the "Tamar" and the red British ensign will be hoisted on that vessel and at the masthead of the flagstaff on the Peak, and will be kept hoisted as long as the enemy is in sight.

While this signal remains hoisted the public should avoid collecting in thoroughfares and any other action likely to cause excitement or confusion.

On the retirement of the enemy the Colonial flag will be hoisted.

penditure, a sum of over \$104 millions, equivalent in sterling to over £1,635,000.

THERE was no doubt that the various war charities would be well supported by a community at once wealthy and open-handed. Before the end of 1914, £17,000 had been sent to the Prince of Wales National Relief Fund, and the total contributed to that fund, which was closed at the end of 1915, was over £41,000.

Much money was subscribed up to the end of 1915, but no one central organisation was in existence to deal with all the various war charities until in the latter part of that year a War Charities Fund Committee was constituted for that purpose. The committee for the three years 1916-18 total subscriptions of £141,000 (over £200,000) passed through their hands, of which over £170,000 were remitted to London.

Almost every conceivable charity benefited, however, remotely connected with the war.

Among the beneficiaries the Red Cross headed a list with nearly £55,000. The Central Prisoners of War Committee received £18,000, the Blindfold Soldiers and Sailors nearly £15,000, King George's Fund for Sailors £11,000.

The allies were not forgotten, nearly £7,000 being sent to the French Red Cross and from London to Vladivostok. Hongkong Money helped relief. "Our Day" were plentiful in number, fruitful in results, and £10,000 subscribed on the Andrew's Day 1914, lent to the strength of the Scottish element in this Far Eastern Colony. Various Ladies' Associations did excellent work, the Hongkong Association of War Workers, Queen Mary's Needlework Guild, and others, and 105,000 items, garments of different kinds, surgical dressings and the like were forwarded by a War Charities Store sub-committee. Large gifts of tobacco and cigars came from tobacco companies, and Lady Roberts' Field Glass Fund received strong support in kind.

IT would perhaps be invidious to single out for special mention the names of individuals among the ladies of Hongkong other than that of Lady May, for their work in connection with the war.

As President of the Queen Mary's Needlework Guild and as well as in other directions, Lady May gave a lead, which was well followed up.

Many ladies undertook work which set free men for service with the forces, and others devoted their energy to war charities, the supply of comforts for the troops and the raising of funds for the Red Cross Society. For such work Mrs. E. Stubb (now Lady Stubb) and Mrs. A. D. Hickling were awarded the M.B.E.

The investment in war loans by companies and individuals in the Colony amounted to £2,000,000, of which £177,000 were invested in United States War Loans.

An appreciable proportion of the money thus invested was through the agency of the Hongkong and South China War Savings Association.

JUDGED by revenue returns, Hongkong prospered amazingly during the war.

In 1914, in spite of the initial effect of the war, almost universally reflected in a decline of receipts, the revenue was larger than ever before, and at the end of the year there was an ample surplus in the Colonial Treasury.

The surplus was converted into a deficit in 1915, but only through a very large increase in the expenditure on the railways, the extraordinary charges to current account much exceeding the revenue on railway construction which in normal times would have been met by loan. The revenue of 1916 showed a further increase, that of 1917 a very great increase, and that of 1918 a result was not appreciably due to increased taxation.

PLEASE Turn To Page 5.

"If Japan Destroys China She Will Destroy Us"

HOUSE OF LORDS' DEBATE ON FAR EAST SITUATION

LONDON, Aug. 3 (Reuter).—The leader of the Opposition, Lord Snell, initiated the debate on foreign affairs in the House of Lords to-night.

The Prime Minister, he declared, appeared to display irritation and petulance towards those seeking information which would be appropriate in a vain, ample spinster unsuccessfully trying to slim.

RELIED ON NEWSPAPERS

Lord Snell said that Hon. Members worked more or less in the twilight. Apart from a dribble of somewhat reluctant information from the Government bench, they had to rely upon the newspapers.

Lord Snell asked Viscount Halifax for an interpretation of the Tokyo formula, and an assurance that the Government's policy in China was not to be changed, and that the Government would continue to support Chinese currency.

CONTINUOUSLY DISAPPOINTING

Referring to Russia, Lord Snell said the situation appeared to be continuously disappointing.

He was not going to assume that Britain was alone responsible, but he could not help noting the speed with which the Tokyo formula was arranged compared with the exasperating delays which had taken place in Moscow.

Lord Cecil said he wished the Government would give a more specific and clearer explanation of its Far East policy.

"Mr. Chamberlain's statement has left little doubt in my mind as to what that policy really is."

The Government should demonstrate that it was not afraid of Japanese retaliation.

Far East Possessions

"I refuse," he added, "that for us to face a possible naval attack on our possessions in the Far East would be awkward, but that is a possibility which you must consider if there is a Japanese victory in China."

"In the latter event, the whole of our possessions would be swept away. No reasonable man can doubt that that would be the result. The moment the Japanese have destroyed China, they will certainly turn and destroy us."

Referring to his own experiences with Japanese diplomacy, Lord Cecil says that he found that every concession made to Japan simply invited further demands.

Abrogate Treaty

Lord Cecil said he hoped Viscount Halifax would tell the House what parallel step the Government thought of taking with reference to the United States notice of abrogation of the Treaty of 1892 with Japan.

"I am not very much encouraged by Mr. Chamberlain's reference to some just and equitable settlement of the Sino-Japanese struggle."

"It looks to me as if there is a tendency on the Government's part to put China and Japan on equal terms in connection with this struggle."

"The Japanese invasion is one of the least justifiable events that ever occurred in the history of the world. It has been asserted that the first object of the Japanese is to dominate China, and secondly Asia, and to exclude all European nations and individuals in any part of trade in Asia."

Japan And Germany

"One cannot help noticing the curious resemblance between this policy of the Japanese military party and the policy of the present German regime. This is partly accounted for by the fact that the Japanese, who were trained by Germans, who not only gave them military skill, but views on political and international affairs."

Japanese Arrogance

"The Japanese have displayed arrogant indifference to all international obligations and to all principles of justice, while China has carried out every one of her obligations and has behaved with absolute propriety."

It is incredibly humiliating that Great Britain should take action which is regarded as unfavourable to Japan and unfavourable to China, and that this should give the appearance of abandoning a country which had done so much to deserve help."

The Liberal Member, Lord Davies, supported the declaration with regard to the Tokyo formula applies to the necessity of supporting the Chinese currency, which was at present a vital point in the Sino-Japanese struggle.

Japan's Disappointment

"The difficulties in the Far East have largely arisen from a stark quality in the Government of Japan," he declared. "Unhappily, Japanese statesmen are frequently overruled

clear war on us if we maintained a firm stand seems to be wiped out of consideration altogether."

He took the view that the Tokyo conference must go on, but in view of the fact that there were moderate-minded people in Japan, and that it was only through the moderates that ultimately they could say they were in the same position in co-operation with America.

Britain should take stronger action. "In a short time there will be a statement, and this will be the time for mediation in an attempt to bring the war to a close," he added.

Viscount Samuel's reference to Australia provoked Lord Stenhouse, a former Governor General of the Commonwealth, to point out that it ought to be remembered that Australia, for the benefit of the Commonwealth, did jeopardise her very important trade with Japan.

Viscount Samuel said he did not intend to suggest that Australia took a course disadvantageous to Britain for her benefit.

"I suggest with regard to Australia that, in the long run, it might be necessary to take a stronger line than the mere case any economic advantage would require."

Lord Stenhouse replied that he did not think Viscount Samuel need have any fear in considering the part Australia played in the matter to which he referred.

Halifax Replies

Replying to the debate, Viscount Halifax said that it had been suggested in several speeches from various parts of the House that the formula recently signed with Japan constituted a departure from a fundamental change of policy; that Britain had, by signing the formula, recognised a state of belligerency in China; that it was in spirit contrary to Britain's obligations under the League of Nations; that it was in danger of violating the Nine-Power Treaty, and, generally, that it condoned actions which he had previously condemned.

"I wish to state quite frankly that, in my judgment, those who take that sort of line ignore both the plain terms of the formula and the interpretation of the formula which the Government itself has placed upon it."

"I know from the experience I have had in India how extraordinarily difficult it was for people sitting in London to appreciate the precise implications in the East of any of those carefully phrased formulas."

"That being the case, there can hardly be any ground more fertile in which an enemy can sow tares among the wheat."

"Those who made that kind of loose accusation arising out of the formula lose sight of one fact of great importance—the impression that kind of accusation I have listened to this afternoon produces is exactly the impression those, who were most anxious to exacerbate the difficulties with which we were confronted at the present time, wished to see produced. Accordingly, we should be very careful indeed not to play their game."

Doubt

"I do not think any useful purpose would be served by proceeding on the line of creating the maximum measure of doubt on a minimum basis of fact. The general considerations to be borne in mind are that the Japanese Government has never asked the British Government to reverse its general policy, nor can the British Government do so if it were asked."

"All we have done by this formula is to state the facts as they seemed to us to exist, and attempt, in a practical fashion, to deal with the background against which the situation in Tientsin has actually arisen."

"It would be difficult enough to reach an agreement on the Tientsin issues without placing misconstruction on the formula, and we must see that we do not unnecessarily complicate the task of Sir Robert Craigie, who is handling very difficult circumstances with both firmness and understanding in the efforts he is making to reach a solution."

No Condonation

"Therefore, while nothing we have done, and I hope, nothing we should do, can on any reasonable consideration be taken as condoning an action bearing the character of aggression."

"Though our policy is designed to promote peace and international order, nonetheless it seems that the purpose for which we bend our efforts is an endeavour to do two things."

"First of all, to assist in finding a settlement that will be fair as between all the interests concerned; secondly, from a more narrow point of view of the interests of this country, to work for such an issue in the present difficulties as will not impair our relations with China or Japan."

"I am perfectly aware that many in the House believed that is much too optimistic a hope."

Japan Warned

"I don't feel for myself that the question whether or not we succeed in attaining such an object depends only on ourselves. It depends on the attitude of the Japanese Government, and how far the Japanese authorities are prepared to distinguish between local and general issues recognised by their Government, and how far they are prepared to refrain from attempts to represent general as local issues, and vice versa."

Referring to a recent interview by the Japanese Prime Minister, Viscount Halifax said he was informed by Sir Robert Craigie that he had been incorrectly reported.

If he were correctly reported the Government could not accept the implications of the statement.

"The British Government is bound to take a very grave view of the blockade in Tientsin and the increasing agitation against British interests in those parts of occupied China."

"The Japanese Government and the Japanese people must recognise that if the agitation continues, it cannot prevent relations between our two countries growing steadily more difficult."

"It is worth remembering that the Japanese Government, in the terms of the formula, made themselves responsible for the maintenance of order in the Japanese-controlled areas in China, and the British Government accordingly expects implementation of the formula to put down anti-British propaganda in those areas."

Others Interested

"We must remember, in some of the issues raised, that although they might be local, they have a significance much wider, and a direct interest with other governments besides ourselves."

Reference has already been made in the House of Commons to the interests we share in several matters with America and France. The general aims and objects of the three governments are closely similar and the British Government is acutely conscious of the importance of collaboration with those governments."

"We have never failed to keep those governments closely informed both of our intentions and actions. That is not to say that we will necessarily do the same thing in the same way and at the same time. The recent negotiations with regard to the commercial treaty by the United States was a case in point."

"I can very well conceive the circumstances in which His Majesty's Government might also wish to give notice of their intention to denounce their commercial treaty, but, as the Prime Minister said on Monday, that is a matter which would require careful consideration and regard to the exchange of views with the British dominions would, anyhow, be necessary. I don't wish at this stage to say any more with regard to that subject."

Ancient Privileges

Referring to the suggestion by Lord Davies that the Government had been actuated by a desire to cling to ancient privileges, Viscount Halifax said that he was not at all concerned by a note addressed to the Japanese Government earlier in the year, in which we reminded them that as long ago as 1931 we had nearly completed negotiations with the Chinese Government upon the subject of extraterritoriality."

"These had been suspended following the seizure of Manchuria by the Japanese, but the note went on to say that the British Government would always be ready to resume negotiations at a suitable time, and were prepared to discuss these and other questions with a fully independent Chinese Government when peace was restored."

Old Treaty Methods

"It is not, therefore, with a view to preserving unchanged the old treaty structure of which one might call the old treaty methods that the British Government has shaped its policy."

"While we have never concealed our view about Japan's action in China, and are bound to have regard to all interests involved, particularly those of China, we have been fully prepared to recognise the special interest and position which Japan, in view of her geographical position and economic need, is entitled to claim and exercise."

Referring to the Tientsin silver stocks, Viscount Halifax said that various solutions to this problem had been suggested but none appeared to be satisfactory."

"The British Government was continuing to examine all the possibilities, but in considering these matters, it certainly would not lose sight of its obligations towards the Chinese government or to the other signatories to the Nine-Power Treaty."

As regards the extension of further support for Chinese currency, any such proposal that might or might not be held desirable from the point of view of China, would also have to be considered in the light of very many other financial considerations and obligations incurred by this country at the present time."

Colonel Spear

Regarding the case of Colonel Spear, Viscount Halifax said that the position was most unsatisfactory. Sir Robert Craigie had made repeated representations to the Japanese Government had replied that the case was almost complete."

Settlement Soon?

Viscount Halifax said that within the last few days the Japanese Government had held out hope that a settlement might be expected in the very near future."

No explanation had been given of Colonel Spear's long detention and the Japanese Government had been left in no doubt with regard to the feelings of the British Government regarding it."

There was no question of Colonel Spear being covered by diplomatic

Situation In Kulangsu

Pork "Sky-High"; Foods Unobtainable

KULANGSU, July 22. KULANGSU is in the throes of a food and fuel famine. One dollar purchases five catties of rice—of firewood there is none.

One hundred tons came from Shanghai, ordered by the International Relief Committee and 500 tons came from Manila.

Although the price of firewood is 500 per cent above normal, all was sold by tickets at 20 cents each, issued by the K. M. Council the last supply is almost exhausted.

So eager were the poorer residents for wood that crowds stood round the K. M. C. office whole days in the sun, hoping to purchase a 20 cent ticket to allow them to get a bundle.

Many Faint

Quite a number fainted from their prolonged stay in the sun and heat. This method was the only way, however, that an equal distribution of the firewood could be ensured among the poorer classes.

A little fruit and vegetables are occasionally smuggled across the patrolled strait during the night and efforts have been made to procure pigs and cattle from Shanghai. Pork is 400 per cent above normal, neither meat nor eggs, neither fish, poultry nor eggs.

Water was cut off for two days, the Japanese stating that the water-boats required overhauling which was not true.

Water has been turned on again, to the relief of everyone, but accompanied with the significant notice that the water-boats need overhauling very badly and must be withdrawn for 60 days to allow this to be done. When they will be withdrawn depends on the result of the conference now being held in Tokyo.

No Reply From Japanese

The K. M. Council last month wrote to the Japanese Consul General, who is the Senior Consul here, asking him to call a meeting to discuss measures to alleviate this famine of food and fuel. No answer has been received; yet an answer has been returned indirectly. The Japanese press generally herald the action that the Japanese intend to take, a sort of feeler. These papers stated a few days ago that the people of Amoy had organized themselves into a body for propaganda work, especially concerning anti-British propaganda, and had formed three departments to carry on this work; namely finance, propaganda and general affairs.

A public meeting was called at the Amoy Chamber of Commerce on July 20 to consider this business and determine upon action. The meeting was a fiasco as far as the Chinese were concerned for it was to get their co-operation that the meeting was convened.

A pamphlet asked the people to demand a re-organization of the K. M. Council and proposed nine members to be appointed by this association to consider the matter of its re-organization—that Capt. Bass, the Municipal Chief Police Officer, should be called upon to resign and a Chinese or Japanese to take his place; that the Interpreter of the Council, Mr. Tsai, should be detained while an investigation was being made into his affairs and property. The paper alleged that he possesses \$200,000 worth of property in Kulangsu which he acquired since his employment with the Council. The whole matter is ignored by the respectable Chinese residents, but it is dangerous unwholesome propaganda.

Conditions in Amoy, too, are going from bad to worse. A deposit of \$200 with the civil authorities allows one, for a small monthly rent of a building, to open a gambling, opium smoking, and lodging hotel. The rent is paid to the authorities. The whole city is flooded with these hotels filled with women from Formosa. Cocaine is also to be had in these so-called hotels at ten cents an injection.—N. C. D. News.

Gunmen Released

SHANGHAI, Aug. 4 (Reuter).—The Italians have released the 26 Chinese gunmen, alleged to belong to Wang Ching-wei's "special service corps," who barricaded themselves in a school in the Italian sector yesterday.

The release was effected following a visit by Japanese officers, who stated that the men belonged to the auxiliary corps of the Japanese-appointed Chinese police.

Immediately, except in relation to China and Chinese nationals.

Concluding, Viscount Halifax said he could not resist the conclusion that, taking the widest and longest view of our present difficulties in the Far East, it was the duty of responsible persons everywhere to look ahead and try to keep clearly in front of them the real goal there."

"That goal must not be, as Viscount Cecil seems to suggest, adoption of a course likely to have consequences very much wider and a good deal more dangerous than he appreciates. It should be to try and bring about just and equitable settlement of the present dispute."

Offer Of Good Offices

"I certainly hope that the British Government may, as they will certainly be ready, some day have the opportunity to use their good offices if and when they could be usefully employed."

"I don't believe it is beyond the power of men of goodwill to find a solution which will do justice to China and take account of the interests of other Powers concerned in the Far East."

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STATE EXPRESS 555

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MADE IN ENGLAND

Mystery S.O.S. Off Florida

JACKSONVILLE, Aug. 3 (Reuter).—The air search for the "blazing oil tanker," from which mysterious S.O.S. messages were picked up along the Florida coast to-day, has been abandoned by the coastguard authorities after a plane had vainly searched the sea for three hours.

The messages claimed that the ship was the British vessel Dunkwa, and the radio operator is said to have sent out a message that his legs were broken and later that he was leaving the ship because it was sinking.

Currency Control Tightened

PEIPING, Aug. 4 (Domest).—Tightening the currency control in North China, the Provisional Government on Thursday promulgated a new decree, effective immediately, prohibiting ordinary travellers from carrying into or out of North China more than 500 Yuan in Federal Reserve notes or in foreign currency.

ARAB LEADERS TO HANG

(SPECIAL TO "TELEGRAPH") JERUSALEM, Aug. 3 (Reuter).—Two leaders of an Arab rebel gang were sentenced to death by the military court to-day.

They were described as executioners. It is alleged that they carried out the death sentences passed by the Arab "courts" on Arabs characterised as traitors.

Locusts Threaten Wheatfields

OTTAWA, July 29, (Havas).—Locusts are threatening the vast prairie wheatfields of Canada.

The Ministry of Agriculture has asked pilots on trans-continental air routes to report the movements of swarms of these voracious insects.

The alermen's reports will be kept and compiled into a record on the annual migration of the locusts, which come from the United States across the States of North Dakota and Montana to settle on ripening Canadian wheat.

In North Dakota, anti-locust campaigns have met with success and damage annually caused by these insects, which come in swarms and devour all that is green, has been greatly decreased this year.

ENGLISH AS A LANGUAGE

(SPECIAL TO "TELEGRAPH")

LONDON, Aug. 3 (Reuter).—The Prime Minister has instituted a committee which includes Sir George Anderson, Sir Denison Ross, Professor Ernest Barker, Miss J. P. Strachey, Miss M. G. Clarke and Mr. I. MacLure.

Lord Ponsbury is chairman of the committee which includes Sir George Anderson, Sir Denison Ross, Professor Ernest Barker, Miss J. P. Strachey, Miss M. G. Clarke and Mr. I. MacLure.

DISGRACEFUL SCENES AFTER ETON-HARROW CRICKET GAME

M.C.C. May Impose Ban On The Match: Strong Views On Lord's Scenes

London, July 21.

Storn action may be taken by the M.C.C. against Etonians and Harrovians whose hooliganism after Harrow's first victory since 1908 has astounded sportsmen.

Authorities of both schools are making a full investigation, and the police authorities are involved because of a complaint to the Commissioner, Sir Philip Game, that old scholars of both Eton and Harrow were ejected with unnecessary violence from the famous Tavern at Lord's, where free fights were carried on until it was cleared. And the fights were something to be remembered?

Long Distance World Swimming Record

After swimming steadily for three days and three nights—Clarence Giles, a 45-year-old auctioneer of Glendive, set up a new long distance world record of 288 miles in the turbulent Yellowstone River in Montana, U.S.A. The previous record was set up by Pedro Candiotti, an Argentinian, who swam 281 miles in 1933.

Giles left the water cut and bruised and with his leg in pain through striking a log in the water. He had to negotiate rapids at one point, and was pitched into a whirlpool in a rock-filled basin. During the swim he lost 11-lb. in weight.

Cambridge Beat Oxford In Polo Match

Riding And Hitting All Superior

London, July 17.

In the 65th inter-Varsity game at Hurlingham the Light Blues beat Oxford deservedly, despite the narrow margin. Their riding, hitting and positioning were all superior to the losers. For the first time in these encounters there was handicaps, due to the inability of the Cantabs to field a four of present residents. Two Old Blues in W. H. D. Riley and M. S. Balmalm, at back, were substituted, and that just turned the scales.

Oxford's side included Lord Haig at No. 1, whose father, the great field-marshal, played for Oxford as No. 1 in 1902 and 1903. Cambridge scored four goals before E. P. Marsden hit their first for Oxford in the fourth chukker. The Dark Blues suffered from over-zealousness and missed three great chances in the last two periods. Mr. K. R. Watts (2), M. S. Balmalm (2), and Mr. W. H. D. Riley Smith were the scorers for the Cantabs, while Mr. E. P. Marsden hit the only point for Oxford, who received a start of 3½ goals. Result: Cambridge 5, Oxford 4½.

Final Tyro Challenge Cup: Edmundsbury completely outplayed the Red Jacks—receiving 4½ goals—and scored 13 goals before Mr. G. H. Lowther netted for the losers. It was too one-sided a game to be interesting. It was a great day for the Crickley brothers—for Captain G. H. hit 6 goals, R. O. 4 goals, J. Trail 4 goals, and Captain Barclay 2. Result: Edmundsbury 10, Red Jacks (received 4½) 0½ goals.

OTHER RESULTS

At Ranelagh: In the King Coronation Cup Final between Somerset House and Giant Pandas—the season's championship—play hardly reached the expected standard. The winners were without Sir Harold Wernher at No. 1, but they won deservedly. Somerset House 6, Giant Pandas 3. The Duke of Gloucester player at No. 1 for Ranelagh in a club match against Hurlingham. Ranelagh won five goals to three.

At Rotherham: Final Pandas 7, Edgehill 6 (after extra time). Rotherham Cup final—Pandas (rec. 3½) 6½, 10th Royal Hussars 4.



IRONING IT OUT.—Manager Joe Jacobs tries to smooth out an excess roll on Tony Galento, at Summit, N.J., training camp. Tony was badly punished by Joe Louis in their recent title fight.

Here And There With "Abe"

Leading Cricketers To Be Given A Rest

THE fact that the M.C.C. team of 16 players to tour India this winter does not include many of the leading cricketers in the country occasions no surprise; for, if the strongest possible side is to be sent to Australia next year, it would be a strenuous tour under the hot Indian sun. After all, the honours against the Australians are what the M.C.C. are after, and to beat the Aussies on their own soil would require men who are fresh and not tired after a long hard tour. Nevertheless, 16 fairly representative men have been selected to make the trip and they should prove good enough. If they play up to their English form, to hold their own against the strongest sides the Indians can put in the field. The side is strong both in batting and fielding, and under the experienced captaincy of Flight Lieutenant A. J. Holmes, who was manager of the last M.C.C. team to South Africa, the team ought to do well. With the exception of the young amateur, J. M. Brocklebank, and Mober (Surrey), all the others



Emrys Davies has earned his selection.

are well-known in first-class cricket and Emrys Davies is a Cambridge "Blue" who recently played for the Gentlemen against the players at Lord's. A splendid bowler, he is likely to take a lot of wickets. The selection of Mober, who did not play in a single match for Surrey in the County Championship last year, has come rather as a surprise. Surely, there are many others more worthy of consideration, judging solely by performances. But from this distance, it would be folly to criticise.

Change In Captaincy?

HAS there been a last-minute change of captaincy? Some weeks ago it was announced that T. N. Pearce, who until this season was the joint captain of Essex with Denis Wilcox, had been invited by the M.C.C. to captain the England team to tour India. Apparently, Pearce has not been able to accept the invitation. The team is expected to arrive in India on October 12 and remain there matches will be played, including three official Tests in four days' duration—one each at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras.

Cricket Mathematics

WRITING in a recent issue of the Cricketer, Mr. E. L. Roberts, the well-known cricket statistician, had this to say:—The County Championship table published on July 1 pro-

vided unusually ample proof that the present system of points, however great an improvement it may be on the late unimproved Percentage System, is very far from being perfect. It appears to have at least one serious flaw—its calculations do not result in the counties being placed in their correct order of precedence. Consider some of the curious mathematical contortions achieved by the system on July 1:

	P. W. L. D. Pts. Aver.
Derbyshire	10 5 4 1 68 0.8
Surrey	11 6 3 2 72 0.54
Essex	12 5 3 4 72 0.50
Lancashire	12 5 3 4 72 0.50
Gloucestershire	12 5 3 4 72 0.50
Warwickshire	12 5 3 4 72 0.50
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NANCY



Competitor's Claim To The King's Medal

But War Office States She Was Not Eligible: Sequel To Bisley Shoot

London, July 18.

Miss Marjorie Foster, runner-up in the competition for the King's Prize at Bisley this year, has made an unsuccessful claim to have won the King's Medal for the best shot in the Territorial Army.

She based her claim on the fact that she is an Assistant Company Leader in the Women's Transport Section of the Auxiliary Territorial Service.

Firing for the Medal was concurrent this year, owing to the cancellation of the Territorial Army Rifle Association meeting, with that for the King's Prize, which was won by Captain T. S. Smith. "At the moment the A.T.S. is not recognised as part of the Territorial Army, and therefore Miss Foster is not a serving member of the Territorial Army," it was stated at the War Office. Accordingly Miss Foster is not qualified to shoot for the medal according to Territorial Army Rifle Association rules.

The leader among the serving members of the Territorial Army to get into the final was Lieutenant G. W. Nicholson, 6th Battalion, The Queen's Royal Regiment (West Surrey), who was eighteenth with a score of 272.

PRINCIPLE INVOLVED

Miss Foster told a reporter at Bisley that she had received no information from the War Office about the King's Medal. "I want this matter cleared up," she said. "I want to know if I am getting the official recognition it deserves. The Women's Transport Service was formerly the First Aid Nursing Yeomanry and has been serving for thirty years. Naturally I should consider it a great honour to be awarded the King's Medal, but in addition to that there is a very big question of principle involved and that is the recognition of my corps as serving Territorials."

The Mayor of Walsall (Alderman Pat Collins) is arranging a civic reception for Captain T. S. Smith, the winner of the King's Prize. Captain Smith will be met at Walsall railway station by the 5th Battalion of the South Staffordshire Regiment, to which he was formerly attached and which will be in charge of Lieut.-Colonel Muller. The battalion will escort the winner to the Council House. He will be received at the Council House by the Mayor and other residents.

German Gas Masks For Parisiens

PARIS, Aug. 3 (Trans-Ocean).—A sensational revelation was made during the distribution of gas-masks to the civilian population in certain parts of Paris to-day.

Upon receiving their gas-masks numerous persons were astonished to find the words "Made in Germany" or "Made in Czechoslovakia" stamped on them.

LONDON, Aug. 3 (Reuter).— "Reuter" learns that the Government's observations on the latest reports from Sir Robert Craigie about the progress of the Anglo-Japanese negotiations have not yet been despatched to Tokyo.

TEACHING FOOTBALL EXPERTS

London, July 15.

One Hundred and seventy professional football players, coaches and managers went to the Carnegie physical training college at Leeds recently for a week. They went to learn more. Over 80 footballs were in use.

Mr. S. F. Rous, the F.A. secretary, was in command, with Mr. J. R. Witty, of the F.A. staff, the official in charge of the training scheme. Famous players who took the course included Galtier, who led Portsmouth to their English Cup victory, and Sproston.

Billie Aitken, once a Newcastle and Scotland stalwart, and for the last ten years exile in France and Italy as a football coach, came over to learn more.

Mr. Rous, in receiving the party, said there was great demand for coaches to take positions abroad. "The Army, too, may ask for many during the coming winter."

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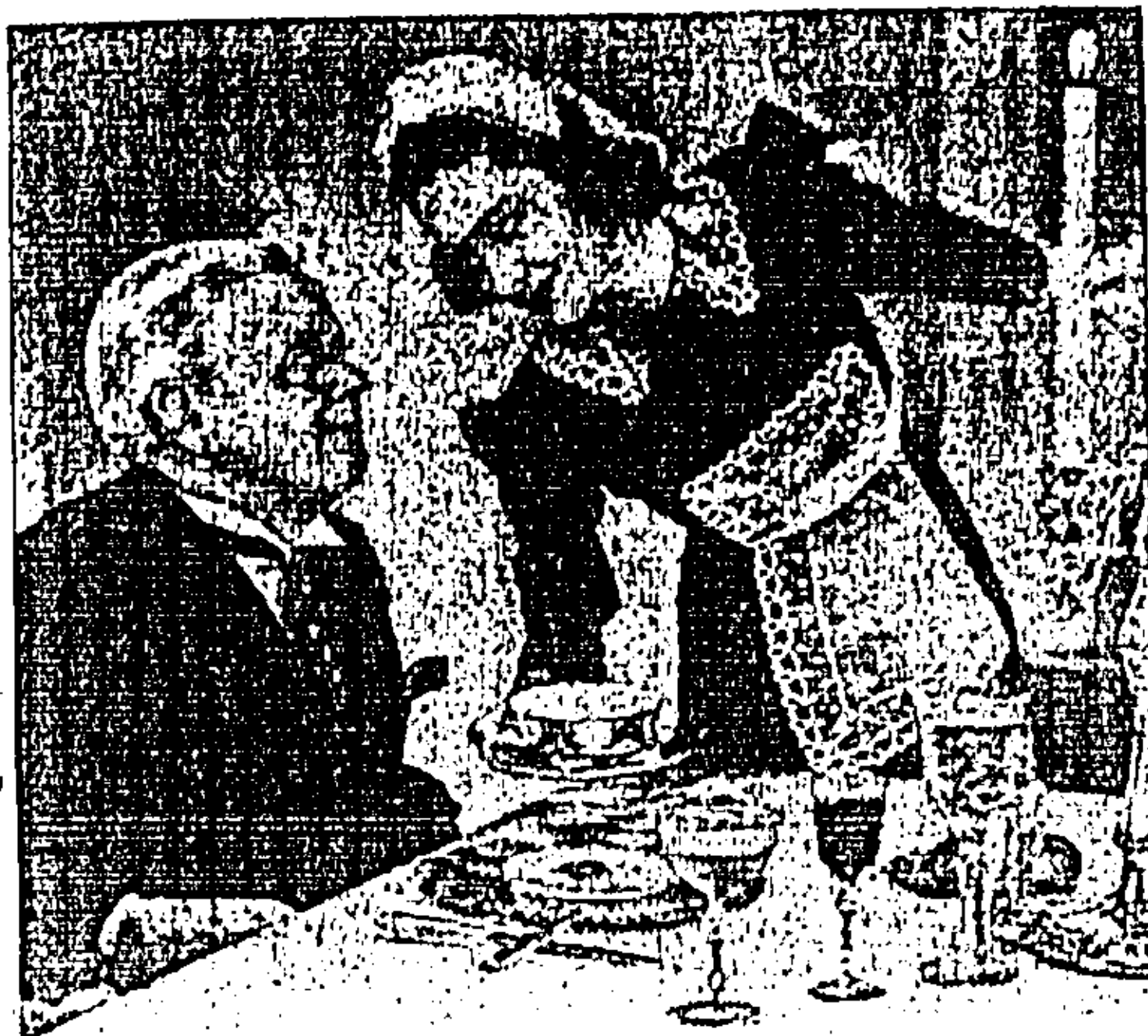
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Charles Whinnier seems to appreciate the charm of his lovely servant, Olivia de Havilland, in this scene from the film, "Hard To Get," showing at the King's Theatre to-day.

HONGKONG DEFEAT IN ESPLAN CUP

Close Match Decided By A Three On The Last Head

Information has just been received in Hongkong that the Esplan Cup match against the Wanstead Bowling Club was played on July 21, and Hongkong was defeated by 20-17 after a very fine game.

The issue was not decided until the last head. Apparently the scoring was very even, and on the 20th end the score was tied at 17-17. Wanstead scored a three on the 21st. Hongkong was represented by a strong rink, made up of L. Guy, J. F. McGowan, A. Hyde-Lay and J. McKelvie.

The Esplan Cup was presented in 1931 by Mr. James J. Esplan, c.o.g., for competition between Hongkong bowlers on home leave and the Wanstead Bowling Club. It was not until 1935 that Hongkong registered its first success in this annual match, and in the nine matches played to date, the Colony has won three.

The following have been the results since 1935:—Hongkong (R.H.E. Marks, J. F. Lunny, V. N. Allenza and S. Randle) won 10-14. 1936—Hongkong (E. G. Post, V. Petherick, G. C. Moss and B. W. Bradbury) won 24-18. 1937—Hongkong (C. Downman, A. F. Paul, W. E. Hollands and W. V. Field) lost 19-24. 1938—Hongkong (W. L. Walker, J. C. Gill, F. Goodwin and A. M. Holland) won 20-19. 1939—Hongkong (L. Guy, J. F. McGowan, A. Hyde-Lay and J. McKelvie) lost 17-20.

INDOOR BOWLING Leading Scores For Month Of July

The following are the best scores for duck pins and ten pins at the Hongkong Bowling Alleys for July: Mrs. J. S. Landolt (23) had the best score for women at duck pins, and T. Sarge was best in the men's section with 143. Mrs. E. Soong again led the women at ten pins with a score of 190, and E. Hearther was most successful in the men's section with 260. As a result Hearther will have his name engraved on Watson's Ten Pins Shield.

CHIANG'S SON RETURNS TO BERLIN

BERLIN, July 29 (Havas).—Following a short stay in Berlin, Chiang Wei-kuo, second son of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, returned to Munich to-day to continue his education at the military academy in that city. The young man took part as a German private in the entry of German troops into Austria during the momentous days of March, 1938. He has since been promoted to the rank of Sergeant.

Baseball

CARDINALS REGISTER TWO WINS

New York, Aug. 3. The following are the results of matches played in the Major Baseball League to-day:

NATIONAL LEAGUE			
	R.	H.	E.
Brooklyn	4	13	0
Batteries, Pressnell and Todd.			
Pittsburgh	1	8	1
Batteries, Butcher and Berres.			
Mueller.			
Boston	1	8	1
Batteries, Posedel and Lopez.			
St. Louis	5	14	0
Batteries, Burke and Owen.			
Boston	3	9	2
Batteries, Turner and Lopez.			
St. Louis	4	10	2
Batteries, Cooper and Owen.			
Philadelphia	6	15	0
Batteries, Mulcahy, Harrell and			
Millies, Davis.			
Chicago	9	13	1
Batteries, Lee, J. Russell and			
Mancuso.			
New York Vs. Cincinnati postponed			
ed on account of rain.			
AMERICAN LEAGUE			
	R.	H.	E.
Detroit	3	11	0
Batteries, Newsom, Newton and			
Tebbetts.			
New York	12	16	1
Batteries, Pearson and Dicke-			
rosar.			
Cleveland	6	15	0
Batteries, Allen, Dobson, Broaca-			
Sullivan, and Hemsley, Swell.			
Boston	17	19	0
Batteries, Ostermuller, Wade,			
Dickman and Peacock.			
St. Louis	5	13	2
Batteries, Mills, Whitehead, Law-			
son, Gill, Kennedy and Glenn,			
Spindel.			
Washington	9	10	0
Batteries, Kraskauskas, Apple-			
ton and Ferrell.			
Chicago	9	14	0
Batteries, Smith, Brown and			
Tresh.			
Philadelphia	7	11	1
Batteries, Beckman, Dean, Pot-			
ter and Hayes.—United Press.			

U.S. COMMODITY PRICES

LATEST CABLED QUOTATIONS

New York, Aug. 3.		
New York Cotton		
	Opening	Closing
Oct.	9.00/8.80	9.04/05
Dec.	8.82/8.80	8.86/88
Jan.	8.60/8.70	8.72/74
Mar.	8.50/8.50	8.53/53
May	8.40/8.40	8.40/40
July	8.23/22	8.20/20
Spot		8.04/4
New York Rubber		
Sept.	16.50b/60a	16.55b/37a
Dec.	16.00b/58a	16.02/62
Mar.	16.03b/72a	16.05/05
May	16.55b/76a	16.07/07
Total sales for the day:—510 tons.		
Chicago Wheat		
Sept.	65/64 1/2	64 1/2/64 1/2
Dec.	65/65 1/2	65/64 1/2
May	65/65 1/2	65/65 1/2
Wednesday's sales:—18,728,000 bushels.		
Chicago Corn		
Sept.	42 1/2/41 1/2	41 1/2/41 1/2
Dec.	42 1/2/42 1/2	41 1/2/41 1/2
May	44 1/2/44 1/2	44 1/2/44 1/2
Winnipeg Wheat		
Oct.	62 1/2/62 1/2	62 1/2/62 1/2
Dec.	64 1/2/64 1/2	64 1/2/64 1/2
May	67 1/2/67 1/2	67 1/2/67 1/2

EAGLE OBTAINS NEW CREW

This morning was one of the few times when a British warship drew into Kowloon Wharves. "Afternoon carrier H.M.S. Eagle went alongside No. 5 wharf to that the transfer of her crew could be conveniently effected when the troops of Dilwara arrived early this morning. The Eagle is being recommissioned in Hongkong. The Dilwara, which brought the carrier's new crew, will take the former personnel back to England. The Eagle will pull out from the wharf and return to her usual anchorage this afternoon.

LAST TWO DAYS of our SUMMER SALE

BARGAINS IN THE SPORTS DEPT.

TENNIS RACKETS

from \$10.00

BADMINTON RACKETS

from \$5.00

GOLF CLUBS

from \$3.50

LANE CRAWFORD'S

The House of Quality & Service

Swan, Culberson & Fritz

Investment Bankers and Brokers

Members of New York Cotton Exchange

Chicago Board of Trade

Winnipeg Grain Exchange

Commodity Exchange, Inc., New York

Canadian Commodity Exchange, Inc., Montreal.

New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange

Manila Stock Exchange

Hongkong Sharebrokers Association

Shanghai Stock Exchange.

SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, MANILA AND SINGAPORE

Cable Address: Swanstock

THE YEAR'S BIG SHOW IS HERE!

Staged on a scale that beggars words! Atride its eye-staggering scenes, three lusty sons of the sword... reckless in love, ruthless in war, dancin' in peril.

GUNGA DIN

CARY GRANT-VICTOR McLAGLEN
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS, Jr.

Sam Jaffe
Edwardo Garmelli
Joan Fontaine

Inspired by the rugged glory of Kipling's heroic lines.

PANDRO S. BERNMAN in charge of production. Produced and directed by GEORGE STEVENS.
From a story by Ben Hecht and Charles MacArthur. Screen Play by Joel Sarny and Fred Coled.

SUNDAY

QUEEN'S & ALHAMBRA

COUNT THE "TELEGRAPHS" EVERYWHERE

THE HONGKONG PENINSULA HOTEL;
HONGKONG HOTEL; REPULSE BAY HOTEL;

&

SHANGHAI
ASTOR HOUSE; PALACE HOTEL;
HOTELS LIMITED.

In association with the Grand Hotel des Wagons Lits, Peking

KINCE

AIR-CONDITIONED THEATRE

SHOWING TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.30 P.M.



ADDED ATTRACTION! COLOUR FEATURETTE
"SONS OF THE PLAINS"
with the MAUCH TWINS

NEXT CHANGE THE RITZ BROTHERS in
20th Century Fox Picture "THE THREE MUSKETEERS"

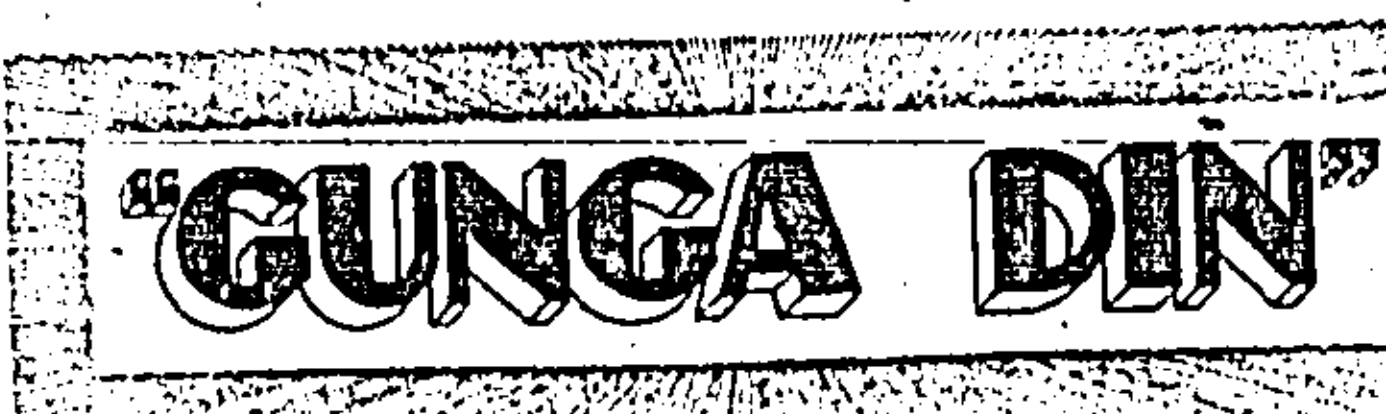


SHOWING TO-DAY
DARING LOVE SECRETS... BOLD DRAMA AND
THRILLS... IN THIS STORY OF 4 BEAUTIFUL NURSES!
INTIMATE!...
REVEALING!



ADDED! FRENCH GAUMONT NEWS
PARIS! JULY 14TH!
(SEE THE NATIONAL FETE CELEBRATIONS)

SUNDAY



4 SHOWS DAILY 2.30 - 5.30 7.20 - 9.30
MAJESTIC THEATRE
NATHAN ROAD KOWLOON TEL. 57722
(MATINEES: 20c-30c. EVENINGS: 20c-30c-50c-70c)

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW
Songs—But Not A Musical... Laughs—But Not A Comedy...
Thrills—But Not A Drama...
IT'S SOMETHING NEW IN ENTERTAINMENT!



SUNDAY AND MONDAY
A FLAMING DRAMA OF MARRIAGE-ON-A-SHOESTRING!
CAROLE LOMBARD in "MADE FOR EACH OTHER"
JAMES STEWART in
A United Artists Picture

CHINA'S INDUSTRIES

Development Necessary For Victory

Dr. S. Y. Wong, formerly chemistry expert to the Ministry of Industries and lately member of the Supervisory Council of Provincial Industries, Kwangtung, strongly pleaded for assistance for the Chinese industrial co-operatives at the weekly luncheon of the Hongkong Y. Men's Club yesterday at the St. Francis Hotel.

Dr. Wong said that China's industrial backwardness was ascribable chiefly to political strife. After each successive revolution attempt had been begun at industrialization, but continual political upheavals made progress very tardy, if not indeed impossible. With the establishment of the present Government, however, it looked as if China had at last settled down to an era of progress and development in many directions. But even then, it did not speak very well for the Chinese people that China's industries were chiefly centred in the foreign concessions and colonies.

The Japanese invasion of China had upset all the plans laid down by the Government. In Kwangtung alone, Government factories valued at over \$900,000,000 were lost when the Japanese invaded Canton. However, it had been possible to remove some of the factories to the interior, but there they found a further difficulty in store. All the machinery was driven by diesel engines and it was almost impossible to get adequate supplies of fuel. With better transportation facilities too, a far greater number of factories might have been saved.

"If China is to survive this war she must be industrialised as speedily as possible," Dr. Wong said. To this end, he thought, no greater work was being done than by the industrial co-operatives movement. In Hongkong a vast amount of Chinese capital lay idle in the banks and he hoped the Chinese people here would do their share in helping on this great work whose object was the survival of their country and their people.

Dead Hotel Maid: Police Interview Six Soldiers

SIX soldiers accompanied C.I.D. officers to Farnham police station recently after a parade of several hundred men in Thursday Camp, five miles from here, in connection with the death of 41-year-old Mabel Bundy, staff maid, whose body was found in the grounds of the Moorlands Hotel, Hindhead.

Superintendent S. D. Cox, of the Farnham police, with Major Nicholson, Chief Constable of Surrey, and detectives, motored to the camp with an elderly woman and two men.

As the soldiers drove into camp in Bren gun carriers after exercises, they were paraded face to face, in two long lines, still wearing their steel helmets and the new battle dress.

HER FRIEND
The woman attending the parade had known Miss Bundy, and was with her in a local hotel that night before she walked out to her death.

One of the two men is a barman at the hotel. The three walked in turn down the two lines of men, scrutinising their faces. Afterwards they were driven to police headquarters at Farnham.

First three men left with detectives. The three others went later. All six remained for several hours.

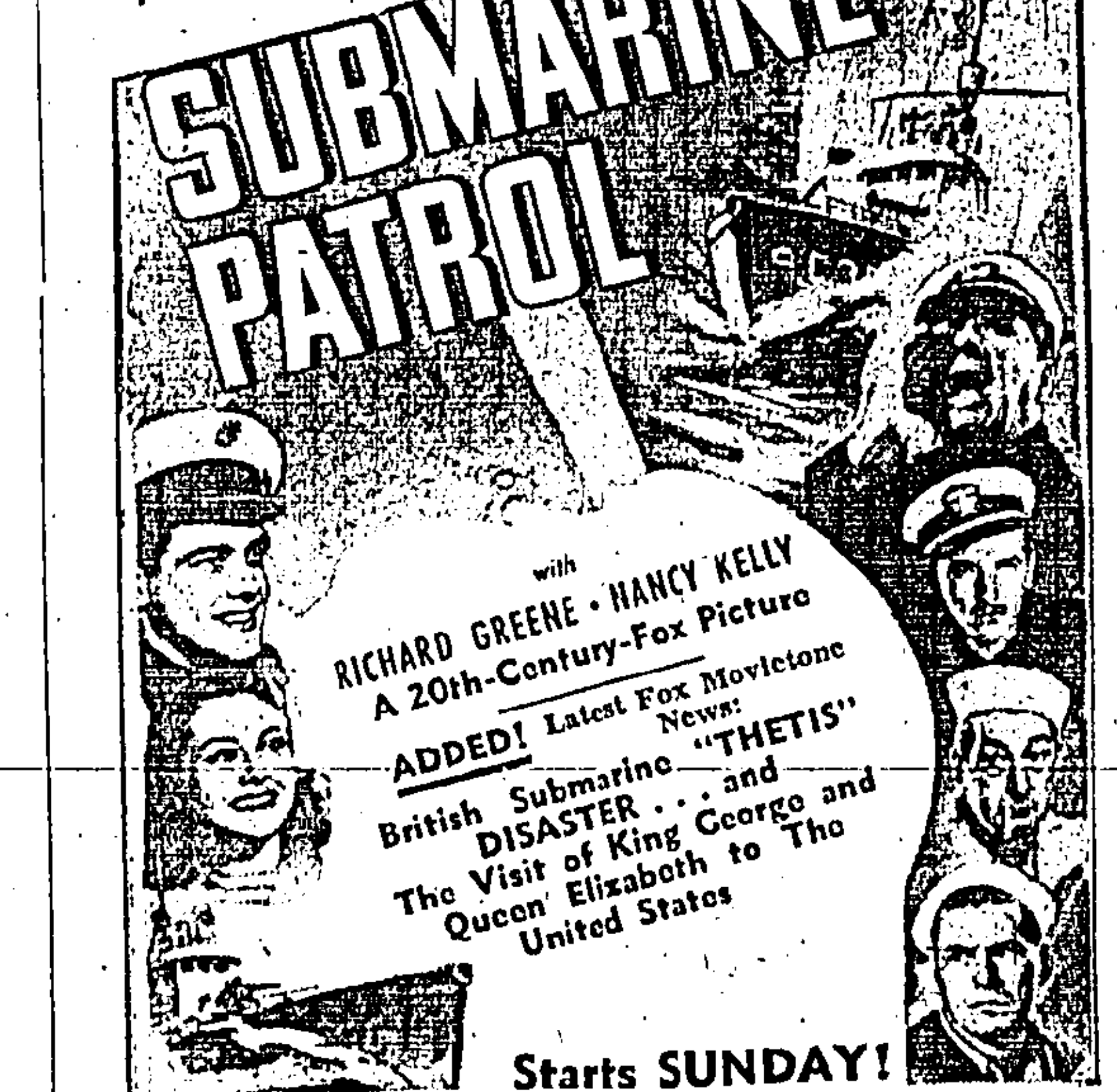
Miss Bundy, short and dark-haired, was found at 6.30 next morning beneath a pine tree near the servants' entrance to the hotel, where she had worked for 18 months.

A sack covered the body. CRUSHED FLOWERS
In her hands was a crushed bunch of carnations, which she had bought the night before from a street-seller.

TAKE ANY TRAM OR HAPPY VALLEY BUS. W
CATHAY
DAILY AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 P.M.
MATINEES: 20c, 30c, 40c. EVENINGS: 20c, 30c, 50c, 70c, 80c.

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW — 2 DAYS ONLY!

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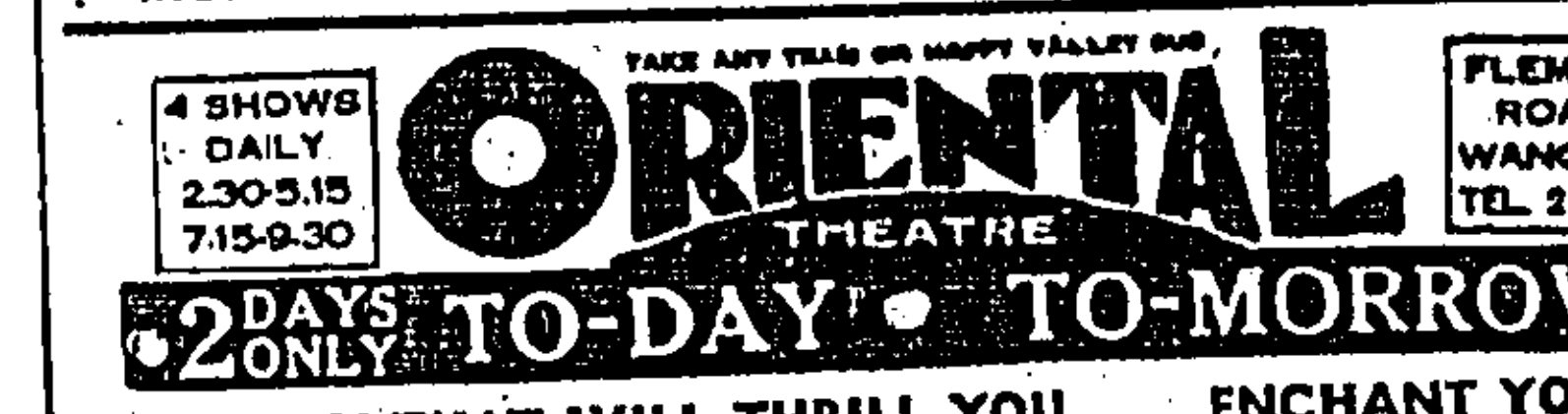
SUNDAY CARY GRANT - VICTOR McLAGLEN
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TO-DAY ONLY



TO-MORROW Barbara Stanwyck - Herbert Marshall
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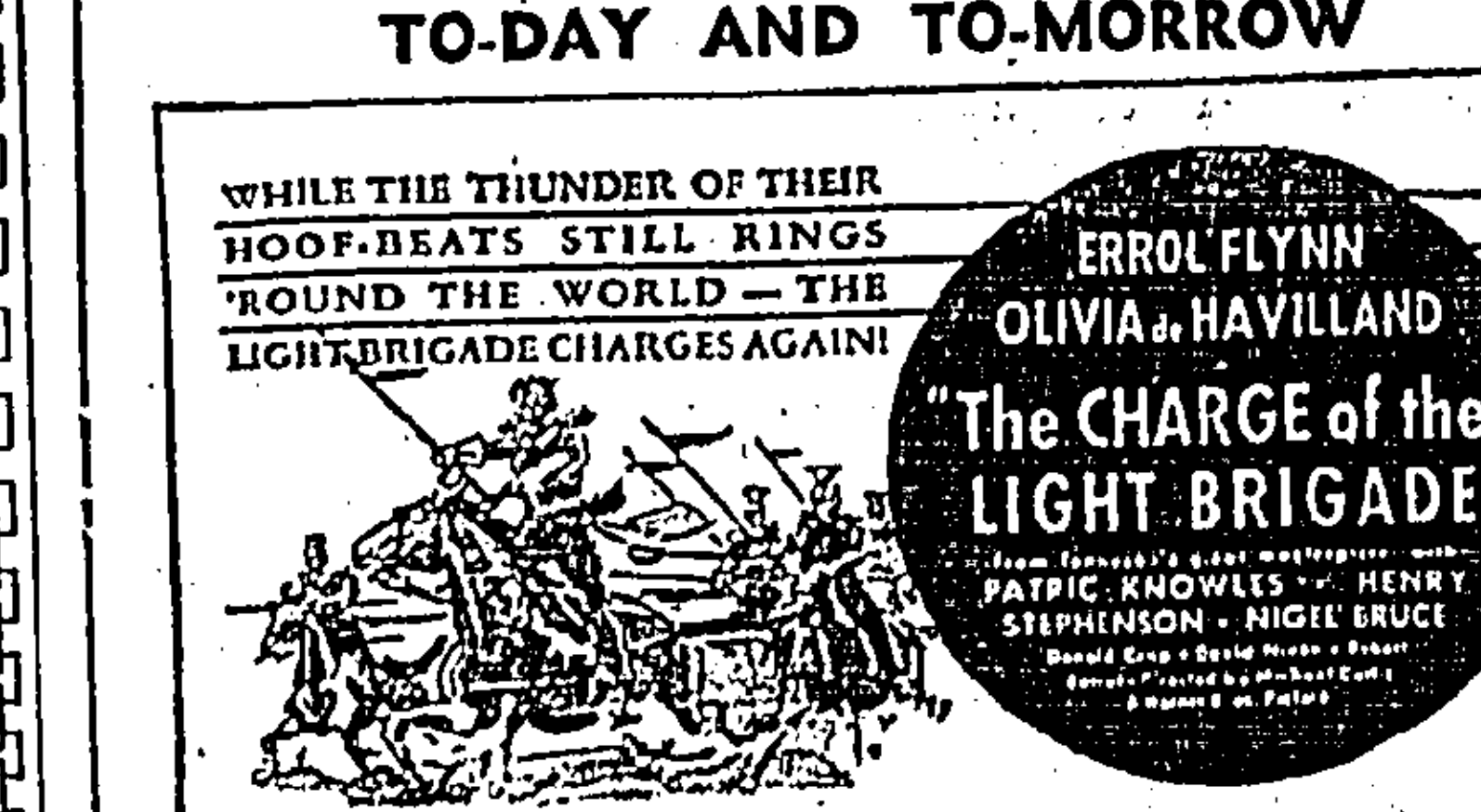
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TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW



Y.M.C.A. FIXTURES

The following fixtures have been arranged by the European Y.M.C.A., Kowloon, for next week:
Sunday—Discussion Group at 9 p.m. The Rev. A. McLellan—"Form Criticism and the Gospels."
Monday—Whist Drive at 8.30 p.m.
Tuesday—Women's Section: Bridge at 10 a.m. Badminton at 8.30 p.m. Mixed Swimming at 6 p.m.
Wednesday—Women's Section: Mahjong and Bridge Drive in aid of Charity at 10 a.m.
Thursday—Mahjong Beginners at 10 a.m. A.D.C. General Meeting at 6 p.m.
Friday—Women's Section: "Keep Fit" Class at 10.30 a.m. Badminton at 8.30 p.m. Mixed Swimming at 6 p.m.

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The Hongkong Telegraph

FINAL EDITION

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"Next Few Months Critical"—Halifax DANZIG & PEACE OF EUROPE

LONDON, Aug. 3 (Reuter).—During the course of the debate on Foreign Affairs in the House of Lords to-day Viscount Halifax said that the British, French and Russian governments were fully agreed on the necessity of trying to provide against indirect aggression. Their common object was to find a formula likely to cover indirect aggression without in any way encroaching on the independence or neutrality of other States.

Germans On Move Big Concentrations Near Poland

LONDON, Aug. 4 (Reuter).—German troops, believed to number between 150,000 and 160,000, are reliably reported to be concentrating along Poland's western frontier, according to the Warsaw Correspondent of the "News-Chronicle".

AT STOLP, in German Pomerania opposite Danzig, large numbers of German troops equipped with long-range artillery have been stationed.

"Reuter's" Correspondent in Bratislava reports that 33 members of a Hungarian secret society have been arrested for alleged conspiracy against the security of Slovakia. Visitors to Prague from Moravia and Slovakia report extensive fortifications along the whole Polish border, according to the Prague Correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph".

Barbed Wire Barricades
Barbed wire twelve feet high has been erected along the frontier, while about five miles behind the frontier permanent barriers are being constructed by conscripted local labour. Some "customs houses" are really machine-gun emplacements. Large numbers of tanks are moving into Slovakia by night, while many anti-tank guns are noted.

Czechs Conscripted
During the next few days about 50,000 Czech workmen will be drafted to East Prussia to work on fortifications there. It is understood that another 50,000 are already employed there and in Danzig on similar work.

Anglo-German Trade Figures

Britain Holding Second Place

BERLIN, July 29, (Havas).—Great Britain still holds second place both in exports to Germany and imports from the Reich, German trade statistics for the first six months of 1939 revealed.

German exports to Britain for this period amounted to Reichsmarks 164,000,000. Holland was the principal purchaser from the Reich, while Italy came third.

German imports from Britain amounted to Reichsmarks 134,000,000. Italy's exports to the Reich reached the figure of Reichsmarks 153,000,000, while the United States trailed both Italy and Britain.

HUNGARY & SLOVAKIA START NEW DISPUTE

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

BUDAPEST, Aug. 3, (UP).—A new dispute between Hungary and Slovakia has complicated the situation in the Balkans.

Diplomatic circles here were most surprised to learn that the Hungarian Foreign Minister, responding to a question in Parliament last night, as to whether he had observed the growing anti-Hungarian propaganda in Slovakia said: "Slovakia must practice more care and consideration for the nerves of the Hungarian nation, which will stand much but not everything."

Negotiations Open In Rome For Full Alliance JAPAN TO JOIN MILITARY AXIS WITH GERMANY, ITALY

SPECIAL TO "TELEGRAPH"

ROME, Aug. 3, (UP).—The Japanese Ambassador to Berlin accompanied by staff officials, arrived at Cernobbio at 4 p.m. to-day and immediately entered into conversations with the Japanese Ambassador to Rome.

After the meeting a communique was issued stating that the purpose of the conversations was to conclude preparations for Tokyo's participation in the Axis military alliance.

Long-Awaited Bombshell
SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

ROME, Aug. 3 (UP).—The long-expected bombshell which foreign diplomatic observers anticipated the axis and their ally would toss into the international scene, materialised to-day when the Japanese Ambassadors to Rome, Mr. Shiratori, and Berlin, Mr. Oshima, met for three hours at the beautiful Hotel Villa D'Este at Cernobbio, overlooking Lake Como, and announced that the purpose of the meeting was to conclude Japan's adherence to the Italo-German military alliance.

The Ambassadors met at 4 p.m., immediately after Ambassador Oshima's arrival from Berlin.

The discussions were concluded at 7 p.m., when the Ambassadors received the press and jointly issued a statement.

It is reported that they may have discussed the suggestion that Italy and Germany, or both, act as friendly mediators in the China conflict for the purpose of taking advantage of whatever loss Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek may have suffered.

It is also reported that there will be a discussion over the imminent conclusion of an Italo-Japanese commercial agreement, similar to that made with Germany.

Meeting Called Off

TOKYO, Aug. 3 (Reuter).—The Prime Minister has called off the meeting of the Inner Cabinet fixed for to-morrow to determine Japan's attitude to the European situation, according to well-informed circles quoted by "Domel", which says that this action was only taken "after careful consideration".

The War Minister, General Itagaki, was to have placed the views of the Army's Inner Cabinet, but it is not expected that the Prime Minister will see the war and Naval Ministers separately during the next few days to exchange views on the subject.

Official Communique

ROME, Aug. 3 (Reuter).—The Japanese Ambassadors in Rome and Berlin, accompanied by several counsellors of the embassies and military attaches, met at Villadeste, near Rome, to-day.

After a meeting, which lasted about three hours, the Ambassadors made the following statement: "Willadeste was not chosen by chance for the meeting which follows those we had in Rome and Berlin. It will be recalled that it was here the Italian and German Foreign Ministers met to conclude an agreement which has been fruitful in the prosperity and power for the two friendly nations and Japan—all adherents to the Anti-Comintern Pact.

"This is a good augury for us who have now examined closer adherence of Tokyo to the Axis Powers."

The Ambassadors will remain at Villadeste until the week-end.

Italian Move

RHODES, Aug. 3 (UP).—After having had conversations with King Carol of Rumania, Count de Vecchi, Governor of the Dodecanese Islands, suddenly flew to-day to Rome.

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY

Warships in harbour were dressed overall to-day on the occasion of the Birthday of Her Majesty the Queen. H.M. ships Medway and Tamar fired the customary salutes at noon.

Officer On Court Martial

Recent Stranding Of
M.T.B. No. 12

CHARGED of stranding and hazarding were preferred against Lt. Richard Eire, Commander of Motor Torpedo Boat No. 12, of the Second Motor Boat Flotilla, when a Court Martial under the Presidency of Captain F. J. Wylie, of H.M.S. Tamar, assembled on the Tamar this morning.

Prosecuting Officer was Capt. F. C. Flynn and the accused was defended by Lt. Stuckley.

At the outset, a letter from Captain Flynn to the Commanding Officer, giving the facts of the case, was read.

It stated that on the night of June 19-20, Motor Torpedo Boat 12, which was at Mlrs Bay with Motor Torpedo Boats 10 and 7, went aground on the rocky beach and was not refloated for some 24 hours.

P.O. Gives Evidence

Giving evidence, Petty Officer E. C. H. Pay, of the stranded vessel, said that he was at the wheel when the boat went aground.

From the time the vessel got under way until the stranding he was in that position.

At first they proceeded ahead and then turned to starboard. They kept steadily on that course for a few minutes.

He was then given the order to stop. He stopped the vessel in a few seconds. He was then ordered to go ahead and then again ordered to turn to starboard. Shortly after, he got the order "12.50" and the next order was again "starboard." The vessel then ran aground.

After considerable evidence had been given on technical matters, the case for the prosecution was closed.

11 Years' Experience

Lt. Commander Clarke, Commander of the Motor Boat Flotilla, who had been called as a witness for the prosecution, was recalled as an expert witness for the defence.

Lt. Commander Clarke said he had had experience of motor torpedo boats since July, 1928.

He said 25 knots was a dangerous speed for a motor torpedo boat to proceed through narrow passages of water such as Lyonesse Pass.

Lt. Stuckley: When proceeding at 25 knots and the engines are cut off, in what distance will a motor torpedo boat lose way?—Approximately 40 or 50 yards.

Lt. Commander Stuckley said Lt. Eire had served under his command since November 10, 1938.

Lt. Stuckley: Have you ever proceeded to sea in motor torpedo boat No. 12?—Yes, on several occasions.

Good Navigator

What was your opinion of Lt. Eire as a navigator and ship handler?—Usually good, I should say, with the normal skill.

Have you ever had reason since to modify that opinion?—No. The hearing is proceeding.



MOSCOW REJECTS TOKYO DEMANDS

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

TOKYO, Aug. 4 (Domei).—The Foreign Office spokesman to-day admitted that the Soviet Government has rejected Japanese proposals regarding the oil and coal concessions in North Sakhalien in a lengthy memorandum recently sent from Moscow.

Nothing new has happened in the local situation since the communication by local Soviet authorities of their decision to suspend attachment of Japanese property for the failure of the Japanese concerns to pay fines.

The spokesman denied the report that Ambassador Togo has formally protested to the Soviet Government regarding the Manchoukuo Government had lodged protests to the Outer Mongol and Soviet Governments.

A categorical denial was issued by the spokesman of the rumours that the Manchoukuo Government had taken up for a settlement through diplomatic negotiations in Tokyo.

**BRITONS
EVACUATE**

Church Congregation Under Arrest

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

PEIPING, Aug. 4 (UP).—It is estimated that 70 Britons, mostly missionaries, are evacuating or have been ordered to evacuate their missions in North China.

A mission report says that the English Baptist Church are under arrest at Talyuan, where 14 British Baptists and two British Salvation Army officials have warned the congregation that they are liable to be harmed unless the Britons evacuated.

Sixteen evacuees are missing after they failed to arrive at Shihchaling, from where they were evacuated last Tuesday.

Over 20 Britons at Tsien have not been heard from since a fortnight ago, when they were warned to evacuate within two weeks.

The local anti-British Committee has installed an electric sign at the Tiananmen Gate near the Forbidden City, reading, "Down with Britain." They claim that the purpose of the sign was to "enlarge anti-British propaganda and awaken the attention of the local residents."

Anti-British Rallies

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

TOKYO, Aug. 4 (Domei).—About 5,000 citizens of the business centre of Tokyo held an anti-British mass meeting to-day.

After adopting resolutions at the mass meeting, the demonstrators paraded the streets towards the British Embassy, carrying banners.

Five representatives of the parade saw Counsellor W. B. Cunningham at the British Embassy and handed him a letter.

PLEASE Turn To Page 12.

**5 FRENCHMEN
SENTENCED**

PARIS, Aug. 3 (Reuter).—The Paris court to-day sentenced five Frenchmen in their absence, in accordance with the decree dealing with offences against the integrity of the State.

They included the manager and contributors of a publication called the "International Anti-Fascist Solidarity."

Henri Jansson, a well-known journalist and playwright, and a man named Louzon were sentenced to 10 months imprisonment. Three others, including the manager of the above mentioned publication, were sentenced to two years imprisonment and deprivation of civil rights.

SCHOOL LEAVING EXAMS.

Education Dept.
Publishes Results

THE HONGKONG Education Department this afternoon released the results of the Local School Certificate Examination.

Eight hundred and thirty-one candidates entered, of whom 222 were girls and 609 boys.

Of these, 220 girls and 561 boys presented themselves for the examination, and 161 girls and 336 boys were successful, making a total of 497.

Eighteen girls and 36 boys were awarded Honours, students of King's College for Boys obtaining no fewer than eleven.

The results of the examinations were as follows:

GIRLS

French Convent School

Honours—Sandra Honi.

Pass—Amlina Abdul Curreen; Paddy Au; Irene Paula Castilho; Elaine Chan; Paula Chan; Margaret Chao; Nellie Fok; Madelyn Huang; Lillian Kan; May Lam; Margaret Large; Georgine Lau; Daisy Lee; Lina Leong; Margaret Noy; Katie Sadick; Elizabeth Scully; Doreen To.

Belilos Public School

Pass—Chau Shuk Ying; Cheng Shuk Hing; Cheuk Lai Ching; Cheuk Tak Ching; Ho Shuk Tim; Ip Shuk Ying; Leung Chee Lin; Ma Lin Fong; Mo Kam Ling; Esther Sufiad; Tam Suet Chee; Tang Suk Han; Tsoh See Sum; Wong Wai Tuen; Woo Chui Wan.

Sacred Heart School

Honours—Lai Chung Mo; Elizabeth Liang.

Pass—Lucille Ayam; Cheung Wing Yu; Elga Maria De Rosa; Catalina Guerrero; Gwendoline Howe; Geraldine Jorgo; Antonia Kaplin; Lam Sul Lin; Lam Yee Wa; Esther Lau; Dolly Leung; Li Yuk Chun; Molly O'Young.

PLEASE Turn To Page 4.

LATEST

See Back Page For Further Late News

U.S. STARTS DEFENCE TALKS WITH CANADA

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 (UP).—The State Department announced to-day that the United States and Canada will begin important discussions in Ottawa on August 9 on "important aviation matters."

Well-informed military quarters express the belief that these talks will have an important bearing on the defence plans of the Western Hemisphere.

It has also been learned that the problems of continental defence will be given foremost consideration and that an agreement is virtually assured.



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THE "TELEGRAPH" will send a Staff Photographer to all events of public interest. Requests should be addressed to the Pictorial Editor.

Governor Proclaims Existence of "State of Insurrection" NATIONAL GUARD OUT AS STRIKERS CALLED RIOT

DENVER, Aug. 3 (Reuter).—Armed with machine guns and two tanks, national guardsmen are to-day patrolling the neighbourhood of the Green Mountain dam project in Colorado after a declaration by the Governor of Colorado, Mr. Ralph Carr, that a "state of insurrection" exists.

Six people were injured in violent affrays between several strikers and "black-legs." The striking unions demand that the company constructing the dam recognise them as collective bargaining agents.

The officer commanding the national guardsmen said that he might "call out some artillery before this is over."

Mr. Steelman, director of the Federal Conciliation Service indicated that he might ask that the building of the dam be halted pending the calling of mediation conferences.

"No Man's Land"

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

GREEN MOUNTAIN, Colo., Aug. 3 (UP).—Under command of Mayor Harold Richardson, two companies of National Guardsmen moved cautiously through "No Man's Land" in an effort to halt the insurrection involving 400 strikers and 350 non-strikers and vigilantes at the site of the Federal Government's \$44,000,000 dam tunnel irrigation project. Sporadic sniping continued following two pitched battles last night, in which six were wounded.

Major Richardson's arrival heightened the Superintendent of the project, Mr. A. K. Anderson, who feared that open fighting would be resumed. The strike started when the contractor refused the A.F.L. demands and closed down the work.

The union appeared to be determined to prevent the re-opening of the project, despite a ruling of the Colorado Industrial Commission that the strike is illegal because it had been called without a 30 day notice of intention.

Major Richardson announced, "The reign of terror is over, so is the bloodshed. Nobody has been hurt since last night. I believe the Guards can take over without firing a shot."

He established two Guard camps north-west of the damsite totalling 300 men including an artillery unit and a machinegun corps.

The Guardsmen blocked all roads and replaced the vigilantes on patrol duties.

No Annexation Of Territory

CAPE TOWN, Aug. 3 (Trans-Ocean).—The reports that the Union of South Africa has annexed Caprivi Zibel are described by Mr. I. A. Fagan, South African Minister of Native Affairs, as untrue.

As a mandate Power, he explained on Thursday, South Africa has the right to govern this territory from Pretoria or from any other point she may choose.

The reason for transferring the administrative headquarters lies in the complaints from South-west Africa that the territory is inaccessible from there and can be controlled only with difficulty.

For this reason it was decided to govern the territory directly from Pretoria.

As They See It Abroad



THE WORLD'S SWEETHEART ("Melbourne Herald")

Disappearance on Trip To Hongkong

Mystery Of A Missing Ship's Chief Engineer

THE SECRECY which seemed to surround the disappearance at sea of John Stanley Hedges, 48, Chief Engineer of the Australian-Oriental liner Changtse, was dispelled when that vessel arrived from Australia early this morning.

Captain F. C. Gambrell gave a statement of the circumstances of Hedges' disappearance, which seem to point clearly to misadventure.

Hedges was missed from the ship shortly after 8 a.m. on Saturday, July 29, when the Changtse was within two days of Manila. He had been under the care of the ship's doctor, Dr. J. M. Hair, for a stomach ailment.

On Thursday, July 27, he was very sick, but he recovered by the following day and at 8.30 o'clock that night told the captain that he had eaten and was feeling very much better. Dr. Hair, who saw him about 11 o'clock that night, saw the last man to see him alive.

Next morning, about 6 o'clock, the Chief Engineer's boy noticed that the cabin was empty, but thought that Hedges was bathing and did not inform the Chief Steward until 8 o'clock that Hedges was not in his cabin. A search failed to discover the missing man.

Ship Put About

At 8.23 a.m. Captain Gambrell was apprised of the Engineer's disappearance and within five minutes he had put the ship about. For eight hours she retraced her course at full speed, covering 100 miles, but no sign of the missing man was discovered, and the ship was put back on her course.

Captain Gambrell called the passengers together to explain the unusual manoeuvre, presenting to them his surmise that Hedges had left his cabin on the boat deck during the night to seek relief from the intense heat then prevailing, had sat on the verge of the unrailled deck

and had overbalanced into the sea. He said he would be glad to take a statement from anyone having knowledge of Hedges' disappearance, but no-one had any information to offer.

At Manila the British Consul assembled the passengers and crew and made a thorough investigation, ultimately endorsing the log entry relating to the Engineer's disappearance and giving his finding that no further inquiry was necessary.

Hedges had been at sea for over 20 years. A native of Sydney, he joined the A-O Line before the war, left the line to serve for four years at the front, and then returned to "company." He was present with Captain Gambrell when the Changtse was built in Hongkong 14 years ago and, with the Captain, was since with the ship. He leaves a wife, resident in Sydney.

He was a popular man and a steady, capable officer—discounting both the likelihood of foul play and of suicide in connection with his death. His loss is deeply felt by the men aboard the Changtse.

NEW MEXICAN OIL PROPOSALS

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 (Reuter).—The Mexican Government's latest oil proposals have been submitted to Mr. Richberg, the representative looking after American and British oil interests.

The terms are not published, but Mexico is reported to have offered all the companies minority representation on the Board of a revised organization to replace the Government monopoly.

The oil companies, it is reported, would be permitted to handle all exports, while the Mexican Government would maintain the central and domestic situation.

Mongol Border Fighting

Japan Claims 69 Planes Downed

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

HSINKING, Aug. 4 (Domei).—The tense situation on the western border of Manchukuo has not eased, according to the latest field dispatches.

They report that Soviet and Outer Mongol forces since July 26 have made persistent attempts to cross the border near the confluence of the Khalkha and Holsten Rivers.

Field dispatches claim that all attempts to cross the border by Soviet and Outer Mongol forces have been severely repulsed by the combined Japanese and Manchukuo forces, which are firmly holding the right bank of the border river.

Moro Air "Victories"

Soviet and Outer Mongol aircraft invaded Manchukuo territory on July 29, July 31 and August 2, but were repulsed with heavy losses.

Sixty-nine Soviet and Outer Mongol planes were shot down by Japanese air units in mid-air combats during the three days, field dispatches further claim.

Spain's Ideas On Gibraltar

Retrocession Only A Question Of Time

BERLIN, July 29. (Havas).—"Spain's demand for the retrocession of Gibraltar and Tangiers is but a question of time," the magazine "Das Zwanzigste Jahrhundert" stated in its August issue released to-day.

The paper stated that Spain's political rhythm was determined by General Jordana the Foreign Minister, but the "aims have been already fixed." General Franco's sympathies for the monarchist "cause" will not affect this.

The magazine dealt lengthily with the personality of Senor Serrano Suner, the Spanish Home Minister, terming him the "keeper of foreign ideas and examples."

"To-day he is the powerful leader of Spain's reconstruction and in control of even the smallest departments through the medium of the Phalangist organization," the paper added. "He is an opponent of church theocracy in political life."

"If General Franco were not above him it could be feared that this fanatic of a national revolution and this fanaticism of his opponents," the paper concluded.

Gib. Prepares

MADRID, Aug. 3. (Trans-Ocean).—According to reliable reports received here, the British authorities in Gibraltar have ordered all workshops and factories on the west side of the Rock to be cleared immediately, and military works will be put in their place.

Opposite this part of Gibraltar lies the Spanish port of Algeciras. The military authorities in Gibraltar are said to be intending to use the land as a flying ground.

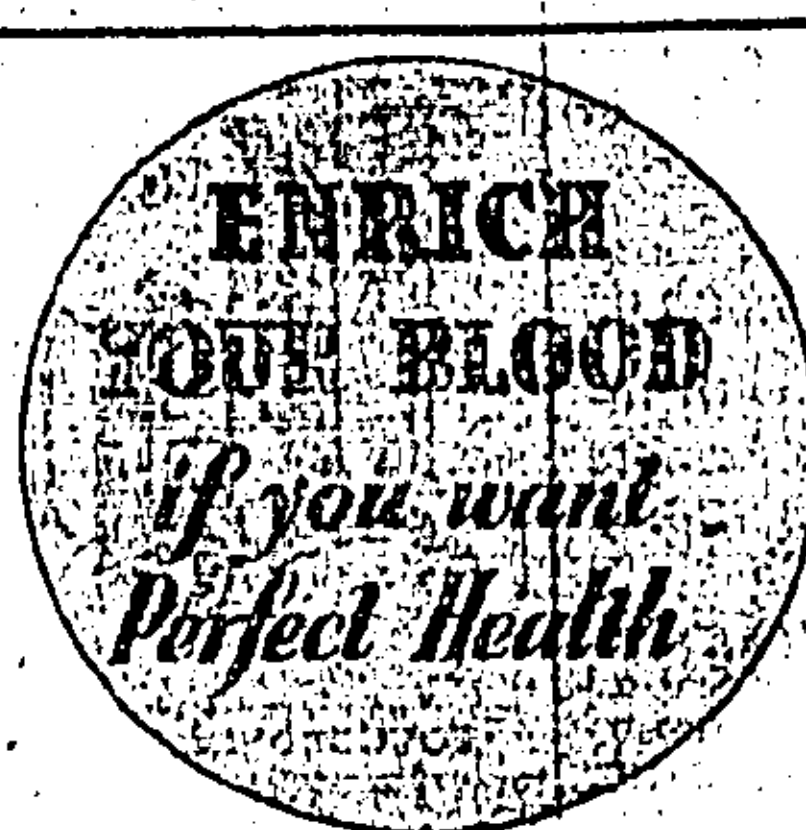
Meanwhile the construction of air raid cellars and the mounting of anti-aircraft guns proceeds apace. It is contended that in peace time the new air port at Gibraltar will be used as a base for the London-Gibraltar air line, which will later be extended to Singapore.

HOWBEIT TRIBES SETTLE FEUDS

LONDON, Aug. 3 (Reuter).—The tribal heads of two sections of the Howbeit tribe, inhabiting southern Trans-Jordania, have concluded a settlement of a feud which had existed between them since 1912.

During the Great War one section of the tribe aided the Turks and the other threw in their lot with Feisal. A meeting between the sheikhs was arranged by Amir Abdullah and was held at Amman.

After an agreement had been reached, the Amir presented the sheikhs with gold-plated swords and robes of honour for their subordinates.



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Pork "Sky-High": Fuel Unobtainable

KULANGSU WORRIED BY FOOD FAMINE

KULANGSU, July 22.

KULANGSU is in the throes of a food and fuel famine. One dollar purchases five catties of rice—of firewood there is none.

One hundred tons came from Shanghai, ordered by the International Relief Committee and 500 tons came from Manila.

Although the price of firewood is 500 per cent. above normal, all is sold by tickets at 20 cents each. Issued by the K. M. Council the last supply is almost exhausted.

So eager were the poorer residents for wood that crowds stood round the K.M.C. office whole days in the sun hoping to purchase a 20-cent ticket to allow them to get a bundle.

Many faint from their prolonged stay in the sun and heat. This method was the only way, however, that an equal distribution of the firewood could be ensured among the poorer classes.

A little fruit and vegetables are occasionally smuggled across the patrolled strait during the night and efforts have been made to procure pigs and cattle from Shanghai. Pork is 400 per cent. above normal—other food cannot be got, neither fish, poultry nor eggs.

Water was cut off for two days, the Japanese stating that the water-boats required overhauling which was not true.

Water has been turned on again, to the relief of everyone, but accompanied with the significant notice that the water-boats need overhauling very badly and must be withdrawn for 60 days to allow this to be done. When they will be withdrawn depends on the result of the conference now being held in Tokyo.

No Reply From Japanese

The K. M. Council last month wrote to the Japanese Consul-General, who is the Senior Consul here, asking him to call a meeting to discuss measures to alleviate this famine of food and fuel. No answer has been received; yet an answer has been returned indirectly. The Japanese press generally herald the action that the Japanese intend to take, a sort of feeler. These papers stated a few days ago that the people of Amoy had organized themselves into a body for propaganda work, specially concerning anti-British propaganda, and had formed three departments to carry on this work; namely finance, propaganda and general affairs.

A public meeting was called at the Amoy Chamber of Commerce on July 29 to consider this business and determine upon action. The meeting was a fiasco as far as the Chinese were concerned for it was to get their co-operation that the meeting was convened.

Japanese Pamphlets

A pamphlet asked the people to demand a re-organization of the K.M. Council and proposed nine members to be appointed by this association to consider the matter of its re-organization—that Capt. Bess, the Municipal Chief Police Officer, should be called upon to resign and a Chinese or Japanese to take his place; that the interpreter of the Council, Mr. Tsai, should be detained while an investigation was being made into his affairs and property. The paper alleged that he possesses \$200,000

worth of property in Kulangsu which he acquired since his employment with the Council. The whole matter is ignored by the respectable Chinese residents, but it is dangerous unwholesome propaganda.

Conditions in Amoy, too, are going from bad to worse. A deposit of \$200 with the civic authorities allows one, for a small monthly rent of a building, to open a gambling, opium smoking, and lodging house. The rent is paid to the authorities. The whole city is flooded with these hotels allied with women from Formosa. Cocaine is also to be had in these so-called hotels at ten cents an injection.—N. C. D. News.

Gangs Reply To Dewey

New York Gangsters Kill Off State Witnesses

NEW YORK, July 28. (Havas).—A car drew close to the curb, slowed up for a few moments, revolver shots shattered the air penetrating through the din of traffic. A pedestrian fell to the pavement, riddled with bullets. The car picked up speed, dodged in and out among other cars, and was lost in the heavy traffic.

New York police authorities last night were busy investigating this street murder, which occurred earlier in the day, the latest of a series of eight such killings.

The series began some six months ago, when District Attorney Thomas A. Dewey began his new purge of New York's gangsterland.

Threatened gunmen carry out the murders, shoot down persons who are potential witnesses against them or who were one-time accomplices in crime but are now turning State evidence.

Seven Witnesses Killed

In six months, the State lost seven witnesses through murder. Yesterday, the eighth victim was an innocent pedestrian, who was mowed down by a hail of bullets by mistake.

He was mistaken for a witness. The authorities are, as a result, clamping down with precautionary measures to safeguard their witnesses. The witness for whom yesterday's victim was taken by error, is now guarded by three detectives.

Believed to be responsible for these outrages is a gang-leader, known under the name of Lepke. He is the object of an intensive search by the police, who have spread a wide network to catch him.

Lepke has been sought by the authorities for two years now, and the O-Men have been called in to help in the search for the bold gangster and his band of killers.

Their methods are reminiscent of the tactics employed by Al Capone, former Chicago gangland chief, in his heyday, when he used to dispose of unwanted persons via the street execution route.

Last 2 Days Maizee's

Alexandra Bldg.

SUMMER SALE

Drastic Reductions on
Remaining Stock for
Immediate Clearance

No Exchanges No Returns No Refunds CASH ONLY

War In Europe Unlikely

Direct Assurance By Spokesman

LONDON, Aug. 3 (Reuter).—Sir Thomas Inskip, Minister for the Co-Ordination of Defence, has just issued one of the most direct reassuring statements ever made by a Minister of the Crown.

Speaking in London tonight, he declared that war in Europe was unlikely.

With this declaration he coupled this statement:

"The British Government has very good reasons for saying that war is unlikely." Memorial services will be held in London to-morrow on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of Britain's entry into the Great War.

Parliament will go into recess on the same day, and will not meet again until October, unless a crisis intervenes.

Russo-American Trade Agreement

NEW YORK, Aug. 3 (Reuter).—The trade agreement with Soviet Russia which expires on August 8 will be renewed for a year. It is generally anticipated.

An announcement in this connection is expected very shortly.

The treaty will be much the same form as the present one, retaining for the most part the most-favoured nation treatment for Russian products, but limiting coal imports to 400,000 tons.

Police Swoop Catches Many Europeans PEAK MOTORISTS ON NO-LICENCE CHARGES

TRIBUNAL POSTPONED

No Conscripts Examined

ALTHOUGH the Compulsory Service Tribunal opened in the Council Chamber at the Colonial Secretary's Office this morning, no conscripts were examined, for the meeting was only one held for a preliminary discussion amongst its members.

This morning was originally fixed for the attendance of conscripts at the Tribunal, but notice of a postponement was last night issued to those concerned.

Mr. R. E. Lindsell, the Puisne Judge, presided at the meeting held this morning.

The Tribunal is appointed by His Excellency the Governor under the Compulsory Service Ordinance No. 32 of 1939.

56 Men Called Up

Another 56 men were called up to the Garrison School this morning for medical examinations in connection with the Compulsory Service Ordinance.

The surname of those examined began with C, D and E. It is expected that another 50 men will be called up to-morrow.

Another Rebuff

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 (Reuter).—The Administration suffered another rebuff when a coalition of Republicans and Democrats in the House of Representatives killed President Roosevelt's \$500,000,000 housing bill by voting 100 against 170 not to consider it this session.

Utter Confusion, Says German

BERLIN, Aug. 3 (Reuter).—There is utter confusion in China, declared Herr Franz Urbig, chairman of the German-Asiatic Bank when addressing the annual meeting to-day.

Pointing out that the main commercial cities are situated on the rivers whose lower courses were in Japanese hands, Herr Urbig said that export trade in consequence was so small as it could hardly be worth mentioning.

Currency confusion meant an additional setback to trade. He hoped for a satisfactory settlement of the currency problem between Britain and Japan.

Everything possible was done to safeguard the interests of the bank, but nothing could be said about prospects.

CHAMBERLAIN'S VACATION

LONDON, Aug. 3 (Reuter).—Mr. Neville Chamberlain is leaving London at the end of the week for Scotland, where he is spending a holiday until the end of the month. He is expected then to return to London for a short time.

It is not expected that a meeting of the Cabinet will be held before Mr. Chamberlain's return to London.

SEVERAL Hongkong residents were summoned before Mr. R. Edwards at the Central Magistracy this morning for failure to license their cars, failing to display their licence discs in a visible position and driving without an appropriate licence.

R. H. Gregory, of the Asiatic Petroleum Company, was fined \$5 for allowing his car to be driven in Garden Road when not duly licensed on July 22.

Li-Car. H. G. D. de Chair, of 300 The Peak, was also fined \$5 for a similar offence. He was fined other \$5 for driving the car without an appropriate licence.

Summoned for failing to carry their licence discs on the windscreen of their cars in a visible position, A. H. Veltman, of 206 The Peak, J. Kaban, of the Education Department, L. M. S. Lloyd, of 3 Garden Terrace, Dr. A. H. Barwell, of the Medical Department, and I. D. H. Helby, of 8 Peak Mansions, were each fined \$5.

Mr. Ralston and Dr. Barwell said they had their licences but had omitted to place them on the wind-screens.

A. R. Colquhoun, of 7 Bowen Road, was fined a total of \$10 on two summonses for driving a car without a driver's licence, and driving the car when it was not duly licensed.

Dr. M. Gray, of 564 The Peak, was fined \$10 for similar offences.

Flood Menace In N. China Tientsin Threat Now Dangerous

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH" TIENTSIN, Aug. 3, (UP).—Tientsin is seriously threatened by a flood since the rising of the Haiho River to within two feet of the level of the Bund.

Coastal workers are working furiously day and night, building sandbag dikes along the waterfront of the Japanese occupied area.

The International Bridge has been precautionarily lifted, due to the torrential pressure of the current.

Locusts Threaten Wheatfields

OTTAWA, July 29, (Havas).—Locusts are threatening the vast prairie wheatfields of Canada.

The Ministry of Agriculture has asked pilots on trans-continental air routes to report the movements of swarms of these voracious insects.

The almanac reports will be kept and compiled into a record on the annual migration of the locusts, which come from the United States across the States of North Dakota and Montana to settle on ripening Canadian wheat.

In North Dakota, anti-locust campaigns have met with success and damage annually caused by these insects, which come in swarms and devour all that is green, has been greatly decreased this year.

ENGLISH AS A LANGUAGE

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH" LONDON, Aug. 3 (Reuter).—The Prime Minister has instituted a committee of the Economic Advisory Council to "inquire into the principles of teaching English to persons whose mother-tongue is not English, with special reference to the elementary stages of instruction."

Lord Ponsonby is chairman of the committee which includes Sir George Anderson, Sir Denison Ross, Professor Ernest Barker, Miss J. P. Strachey, Miss M. G. Clarke and Mr. I. Macfarlane.

U.S. And Philippines

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 (Reuter).—The Senate has completed legislative action on a bill for readjusting economic relations with the Philippines, prior to the projected independence.

The bill establishes duty-free quotas for Philippine coconut oil, embroidery, tobacco and pearl buttons between now and 1946.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 4 (Reuter).—The Rev. T. O. Scott, Bishop of Shantung and other missionaries have evacuated the mission at Tsinan in accordance with the Japanese warning, which ordered the missionaries to leave to-day.

Spies Cost Britain £700,000

EUROPE'S Spy Bill is mounting. In espionage and counter-espionage the leading European nations are spending at least twenty times more than they did before 1914. In the House of Commons recently Sir Samuel Hoare (Home Secretary) made revelations regarding a foreign Power's financial backing of I.R.A. terrorists.

This move follows the supplementary vote in the Civil Service. Estimates of a further £250,000 for the Secret Service.

Germany spends £4,000,000. This additional £250,000 will bring the total expenditure on Secret Service for the financial year up to £700,000.

Reliable information shows that compared with this £700,000 of Britain's Germany is spending at present £4,000,000, Italy £2,000,000, and France £1,000,000 in espionage and counter-espionage. Every week M.I.5 is discovering fresh sources of spy and propaganda words hostile to Britain.

PATRIOT DETAINED

Germans Keep Czech In Concentration Camp SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

BERLIN, Aug. 3 (UP).—It has been learned from reliable sources that the Paris lawyer, M. Etienne Nouveau, has fled with the Berlin Ministry of Justice, and the Gestapo, a new protest against the continued detention without trial of the Czech lawyer Ivan Sekanina, who was arrested in Prague on March 16.

It is understood the Ministry of Justice told M. Nouveau that no formal charges have been preferred against Sekanina, and probably will not be preferred, but that he would probably be continued to be held in custody on the grounds that "he might commit some political crime if set free, and therefore must be protected against himself."

According to other reports, however, Sekanina probably will be eventually tried by a special court, although so far it has been impossible to formulate charges against him.

M. Nouveau, who represents a group of prominent French Deputies and lawyers, was refused permission to see Sekanina, who is believed to be held in Gestapo headquarters in Berlin. His wife is allowed to visit him.

It will be recalled that Mr. Stephen Murray, representing a group of British members of Parliament, made a similar protest on behalf of Sekanina two months ago.

Mystery S.O.S. Off Florida

JACKSONVILLE, Aug. 3 (Reuter).—The air search for the "blazing oil tanker," from which mysterious S.O.S. messages were picked up along the Florida coast to-day, has been abandoned by the coastguard authorities after a plane had vainly searched the sea for three hours.

The messages claimed that the ship was the British vessel Dunkwa, and the radio operator is said to have sent out a message that his legs were broken and later that he was leaving the ship because it was sinking.

FOOD PROBLEM WITH GASTRITIS

For years, doctors wanted to find a food that would not irritate the inflamed stomach walls of patients suffering from gastritis and that at the same time would rebuild the patient's strength. In severe cases of gastritis solid foods are out of the question, even liquid foods are often vomited. Yet the patient needs quick new strength to rebuild his exhausted body. In Horlicks, doctors and nurses have found an ideal food.

Where other foods are rejected, Horlicks is retained by the patient. And almost at once strength starts to come back, with the result that convalescence is shortened too. Get Horlicks to-day from your store. It is delicious to taste.

At the Repulse Bay HOTEL

Geo Pio-Ulski's String Quintette

During SUNDAY Tiffins 1 p.m. to 2.30 p.m.

A la Carte & Table d'Hote

THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI HOTELS, LTD.

DON AMECHE
... as a singing, loving, fighting D'Artagnan!

THE RITZ BROTHERS
... phony pinch-hitting for Athos, Porthos and Aramis!

A Musical Comedy Version of Alexandre Dumas
THE THREE MUSKETEERS

with **BINNIE BARNES • GLORIA STUART**
PAULINE MOORE • JOSEPH SCHILDKRAUT
JOHN CARRADINE • LOUAT ATWILL • MILES MANDER
DOUGLAS DUMERILLE • JOHN KING
A 20th Century-Fox Picture

NEXT AT THE **KING'S**
CHANGE THE

SAVE MONEY

IT'S THRIFTY TO INSTALL NEW CHAMPIONS

CHAMPION SPARK PLUGS

Bring MORE SPEED

Learn a lesson from the race drivers. They choose Champions, the spark plugs with the proven ability to give every engine the strong hot sparks that bring out its best speed, power and fuel economy. In racing and in every-day driving, Champions are winners!

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by "Staff Photographer" appearing in the "SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST" and "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" may be purchased at the Business Office of "The Hongkong Telegraph" Morning Post Building, Wyndham Street.



Yes! I find they are so wonderfully cool and kind to my throat...

CRAVEN "A"

CRAVEN "A" have a coolness and freedom from throat irritation that will make a world of difference to your smoking pleasure. The natural cork-tip protects fingers and lips from stain and ensures a smooth, satisfying smoke from first puff to last.

FLAT POCKET TINS (ideal for the Handbag or Pocket) of 20 and 50 also in 'TRU-VAC' TINS of 50 and PACKETS of 10



MADE SPECIALLY TO PREVENT SORE THROATS
Carreras Ltd.—150 years Reputation for Quality

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

25 words \$2.00
for 3 days prepaid

TUITION GIVEN.

DANCING in 6 HOURS, Ballroom, Tango, Rhumba, America Tap, Tut-tun rapid and practical. World's Champion's Steps. Apply: Tony's Dance Studio, China Building, 6th floor. Tel. 30933.

FOR SALE.

JUST RECEIVED, selection of the best varieties of tested and reliable flower and vegetable seeds of strong germination. Graca Co., 10, Wyndham Street, Hongkong.

DANZIG & PEACE OF EUROPE

(Continued from Page 1.)

situation are understood to have taken place when Premier Hiranuma received, Lieut-General Seishiro Itagaki, the War Minister, at his official residence this morning, prior to the opening of the Cabinet meeting.

The "Three Big Chiefs of the Army" including the War Minister, the Chief of the Army General Staff, and the Inspector-General of Military Education met yesterday afternoon to discuss the Army's attitude towards the European situation.

A joint conference was held between the Foreign Office and the War Ministry on Wednesday on measures to evolve Japan's policy towards the European situation.

Premier Hiranuma originally called a meeting of the Inner Cabinet or Five-Minister Conference among the key members of the Cabinet for today, but it was understood that the projected conference has been postponed.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BANK HOLIDAYS.

In accordance with Government Ordinance, The Exchange Banks will be closed for the transaction of Public Business on Monday, the 7th August, 1939. (The First Monday of August).

HONG KONG FOOTBALL CLUB.

NOTICE

The 52nd Annual General Meeting of Members will be held in the Clubhouse on FRIDAY, the 4th AUGUST, 1939, at 6 p.m.

By order of the Committee.

E. L. STRANGE, Hon. Secretary.

THE "STAR" FERRY CO., LTD.

Notice to Shareholders

NOTICE is hereby given that an Interim Dividend of \$2.00 per Share has been declared, for the half year ended 30th June, 1939, payable on THURSDAY, 17th AUGUST, 1939, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Office of the Company, Kowloon.

The Register of Shares of the Company will be closed from TUESDAY, 8th AUGUST to THURSDAY, 17th AUGUST, 1939, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

C. M. MANNERS, Secretary and Manager.

Hongkong, 27th July, 1939.

G. R.

PARTICULARS & CONDITIONS of the Sale by Public Auction of the Lot of Crown Land at Stanley, in the Colony of Hong Kong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the KING, for one further term of 75 years.

Intending bidders are advised that immediately after the disposal of the lot the Purchaser (if not the applicant) will be required to deposit with an authorised officer who will be present at the sale, the sum of two hundred dollars, (\$200) in cash. This sum will be refunded on payment of the Purchase price.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Contents in sq. feet	Approx. Area	Approx. Rent	Upset Price
1	Stanley Inland Lot No. 8.	N. 8. E. W. 100 feet 100 feet 100 feet 100 feet	40,000	As per sale plan.	\$63	\$1,300

G. R.

PARTICULARS & CONDITIONS of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on Tuesday, the 8th day of August, 1939, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor of one Lot of Crown Land at Cheung Sha Wan, in the Colony of Hong Kong, for a term of 75 years, commencing from 1st July, 1898, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the KING, for one further term of 24 years less the last three days thereof.

Intending bidders are advised that immediately after the disposal of the lot the Purchaser (if not the applicant) will be required to deposit with an authorised officer who will be present at the sale, the sum of two hundred dollars, (\$200) in cash. This sum will be refunded on payment of the Purchase price.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Contents in sq. feet	Approx. Area	Approx. Rent	Upset Price
2	New Kowloon Inland Lot No. 2633.	N. 8. E. W. 100 feet 100 feet 100 feet 100 feet	40,000	As per sale plan.	\$63	\$1,300

OFFICIAL NOTICE

PROPOSAL TO CHANGE OF A SHIP'S NAME.

I, A. H. Carroll of Alexandra Building, hereby give notice under Section 47 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, that the proposed change of name in respect of the ship "Joan I" of Hong Kong (Official Number 159,509—Gross tonnage 111.69 tons and Register tonnage 69.59 tons) owned by the China Coast Steamship Company Limited, Alexandra Building, Hong Kong, has been authorised by the Board of Trade and that the new name "Gold Leaf" will be registered at the Port of Hong Kong.

Any objection to the proposed change of name must be sent to the Registrar of Shipping at Hong Kong within seven days from the appearance of this advertisement.

Dated at Hongkong, the 2nd day of August, 1939.

A. H. CARROLL, Director.

COUNT THE
"TELEGRAPHS"
EVERYWHERE

Ohio Senator May Follow In Father's Footsteps

SON OF EX-PRESIDENT TO SEEK TO OUST ROOSEVELT

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 (UP).—Senator Robert A. Taft, Republican Member of Ohio, to-day announced his candidacy for Presidential nomination.

He sent a letter to the Ohio Republicans, authorizing them to enter his name for the primary elections.

He is the first candidate to formally announce his candidacy. "The work of a Senator is extremely interesting and I prefer it to any other office. However, I will not run away from hard work. Whether I am a candidate for any other office is up to the Republicans of Ohio," Senator Taft said.

Chances Not Favoured
WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 (Trans-Ocean).—Mr. Robert Taft, son of the former President of the United States who held office from 1908 to 1912, declared to-day that he would be willing to allow himself to be nominated as Republican candidate for the next presidential election.

However, political circles do not favour his chances of being nominated, and it is generally conceded that State Attorney Dewey has the best prospects.

Political Comeback
Robert A. Taft was elected to the senate of the 76th Congress making a comeback in politics after he had been defeated for the Ohio state senate in the Democratic landslide of 1932.



ROBERT A. TAFT

He was born in Cincinnati, Sept. 8, 1899, the son of William Howard Taft, 27th President, and Mrs. Helen Herron Taft.

He was graduated from the Taft Preparatory School, Watertown, Conn., and entered Yale, where he received an A.B. degree in 1919.

Taft is a descendant of a family of statesmen. His great-grandfather, Aaron Taft, was active in political life in Vermont as early as 1790. His great-grandfather, Peter Alfonso Taft, was probate court judge and country judge in Vermont and served in the general assembly of that state.

The Taft family migrated to Ohio in 1837 when Taft's grandfather,

Alfonso Taft, was the head of the house. Alfonso Taft was an Ohio superior court judge before becoming Secretary of War and U. S. minister to Austria-Hungary and Russia under President Chester A. Arthur.

William Howard Taft served as superior court judge and U. S. circuit court judge prior to his election to the Presidency.

When not in Washington, Taft and his family live on Indian Hill, an exclusive residential suburb of Cincinnati.



ROOSEVELT

Restful Night In Hospital

Lady Northcote To Return Home To-Day

Lady Northcote, who fell and sustained a fracture of the left forearm yesterday morning, spent a restful night at the Queen Mary Hospital.

It is expected that she will leave the hospital some time to-day.

Lady Northcote was to have had lunch with Sir Geoffrey Northcote aboard the Breconshire to-morrow.

This engagement, however, has been cancelled but it is hoped that at some later date Lady Northcote will visit the ship.

The Breconshire was christened by Lady Northcote earlier this year before she left on her short holiday to England.

PROCLAMATIONS.

No. 8.

[L.S.] FRANCIS HENRY MAY, Governor.

By His Excellency Sir FRANCIS HENRY MAY, K.C.M.G., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Hongkong and its Dependencies and Vice-Admiral of the same.

I, Sir FRANCIS HENRY MAY, K.C.M.G., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Hongkong and its Dependencies and Vice-Admiral of the same being satisfied thereof by information received by me do hereby proclaim that war has broken out between His Majesty and Germany.

Given under my hand and the Public Seal of the Colony at Victoria, Hongkong, this 5th day of August, 1914.

By Command.

CLAUDE SKYRN, Colonial Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

A HISTORICAL PROCLAMATION.—This proclamation was published in the Hongkong "Government Gazette" on August 4, 1914—twenty-five years ago to-day. It was the first local official act regarding the Great War.

U.S. COMMODITY PRICES

LATEST CABLED QUOTATIONS

	New York, Aug. 3.	
New York Cotton		
Opening	9.00/8.99	9.04/05
Closing	8.83/82	8.80/80
Dec.	8.89/70A	8.72 N
Mar.	8.59/59	8.63/63
May	8.40/40	8.40/40
July	8.23/22	8.20 N
Spot		9.64 N
New York Rubber		
Sept.	16.56b/60A	16.55b/57A
Dec.	16.00b/60A	16.02/02
Mar.	16.03b/72A	16.05/05
May	16.05b/75A	16.07/07
Total sales for the day		—510 tons.
Chicago Wheat		
Sept.	65/64 1/2	64 1/2/64 1/2
Dec.	65/65 1/2	65/64 1/2
May	65/65 1/2	66/65 1/2
Wednesday's sales:—		16,720,000 bushels.
Chicago Corn		
Sept.	42 1/2/41 1/2	41 1/2/41 1/2
Dec.	42 1/2/42 1/2	41 1/2/41 1/2
May		44 1/2/44 1/2
Winnipeg Wheat		
Oct.	52 1/2/52 1/2	53 1/2 b
Dec.	54 1/2/54 1/2	54 1/2/54 1/2
May		57 1/2 b

Patrick Winslow; Wong Kit Sang; Alvaro Xavier; Manuel Xavier.

Central British School (Boys)

Pass:—James William Cline; Richard George Labrum; Albert Michael Odell; Norman Leonard Smith; Malcolm McDonald Swan.

Diocesan Boys' School

Honours:—Basil Morais. Pass:—Chan Kee Shui; Chan Tak Chiu; Raymond Get Chang; Warren Chao; Chin Kim Siong; Ching Chiu Peng; Robert A. Jan; Kwo Tao Tsiang; Lai Kwo Hwa; Peng Ying Kiat; Joseph Rend; Shum Wing Ching; Volante Julian Sue; Derek Hilary Sue; William Young.

Ying Wa College

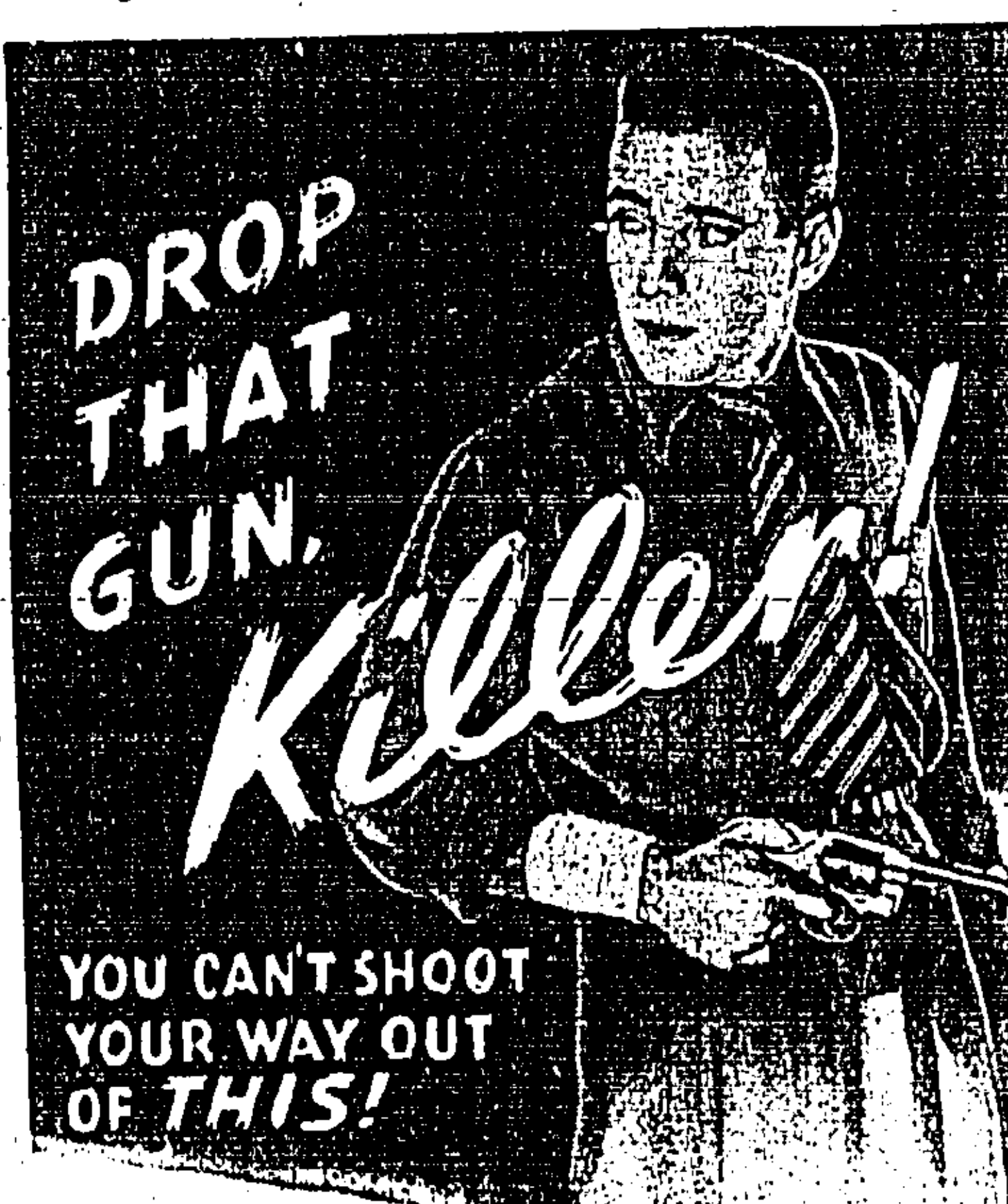
Honours:—Fong Wing Hong; Tom Ching Tung. Pass:—Cheng To Lam; Wong Hiau Ching; Yuen Yiu; Yuen Yat Shing; Yuen King Fat.

Munsang College

Pass:—Lam See Chai; Lee King Wan; Sit Shek Hay; Ernest Wong.

ORIENTAL

A MIGHTY SCREEN PRODUCTION SHOWN FOR THE FIRST TIME IN HONG KONG AT POPULAR PRICES!
2 DAYS ONLY SUNDAY—MONDAY
A magnificent thrilling picture you can't afford to miss!



His gun conquered the underworld... held cops at bay! But can it save him from a daring woman doctor who strikes...with medicine as a weapon?

HUMPHREY BOGART
King of the Underworld
What Happens When They Come Face to Face?

KAY FRANCIS

James Stephenson • John Eldredge

Directed by Lewis Seiler • Screen Play by George Bricker and Vincent Sherman • From a Story by W. R. Burnett • A WARNER BROS. PICTURE

MATINEES: 20c-30c. EVENINGS: 20c-30c-50c-70c.

TIGER BEER

made from the finest

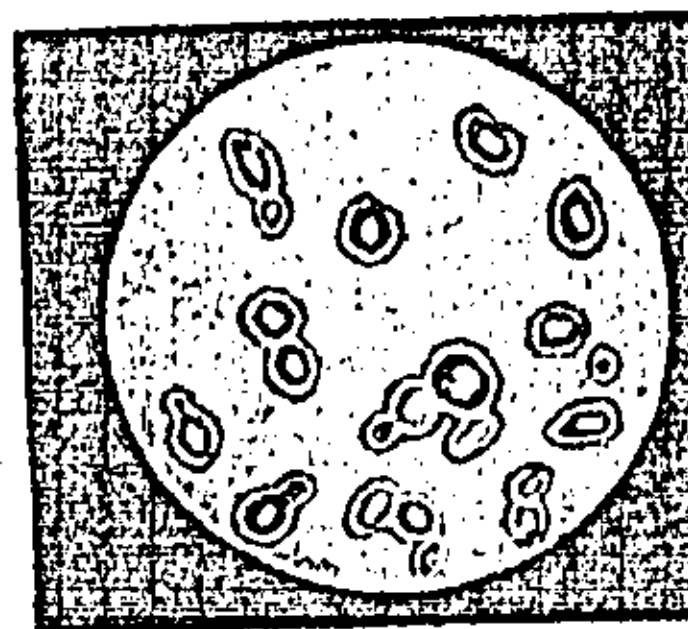
MALT

prepared from the best European barley, which is shipped direct from the producers to Malayan Breweries Ltd. in the lined tins in which it is kept as fresh and wholesome as when harvested.
The finest Malt for the finest Beer — "Tiger."
malt for strength



HOPS

are a vital necessity in the production of good beer. Finest quality sun-dried hops are used in the brewing of "Tiger" which ensures a perfect flavour for Malaya's best beer. The finest European hops for the finest beer.
hops for digestion



YEAST

pure fresh Yeast imported from Europe in hermetically sealed containers—adds to the purity and excellence of Malaya's finest Beer — "TIGER."
yeast for vitality

Distributed by A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

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ARE MADE WITH THE FINEST MATERIALS UNDER EXPERT BRITISH SUPERVISION

The New "REGENT" Model
(FULL SIZED UPRIGHT)
IN MODERNISTIC DESIGN

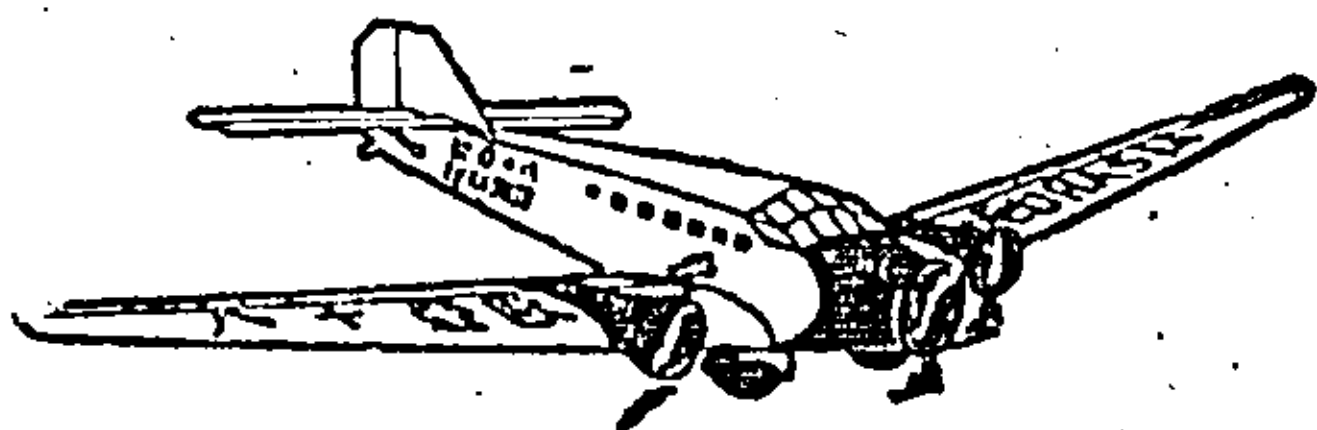
\$425.00

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MOUTRIE'S

YORK BUILDING CHATER RD.

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FREIGHT for
KWEILIN & CHUNGKING
will be shipped by
THE FIRST PLANE
GOING OUT

EURASIA AVIATION CORPORATION

Hongkong Office.
King's Bld., 4th Flr. Tel. 25552, 25553.

USED CARS

BARGAINS

An attractive selection of models including:
VAUXHALL DE LUXE SALOONS
14-6: 1934, 1937, 1938
12-4: 1937, 1939
10-4: 1938

STUDEBAKER-PRESIDENT & SEDANS
1934 & 1935

HILLMAN MINX SALOONS
1937 & 1939

STANDARD 1937 12-4 SALOON

All in excellent condition and moderately priced!

INSPECTION AND TRIAL INVITED

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Stubbs Rd., Phones 27778-9.

The
Hongkong Telegraph.
Wyndham St., Hongkong
Phone 26615
August 4, 1939

Who Helps Japan?

IT is easy enough to express horror at Japan's war on China. But energy would be better spent in finding out why the war goes on at all. Japan is only able to fight China because she is able to buy the materials of war from abroad.

Where do these materials of war come from? From Japan's partners in aggression? From Germany and Italy?

By no means. Last year less than 8 per cent. of Japan's war materials came from Germany. Less than 1 per cent. came from Italy. They supplied more to China.

These figures come from a detailed survey of Japan's sources of supply just compiled by the Union of Democratic Control.

It is the democratic nations—particularly the ones with big interests menaced by Japan in the Far East—who, paradoxically enough, are making Japan's war possible.

The United States last year supplied Japan with 57 per cent. of her war needs. The British Empire supplied her with 20½ per cent. The Dutch Empire with 8½ per cent.

In short, three democratic Powers supply Japan with no less than 86 per cent. of the materials she needs to fight China.

By way of contrast, Russia has supplied Japan with no war material whatever during the whole period of the war.

The lesson of these figures is clear. They answer the people who say "there is nothing we can do."

It is within the power of the democratic countries—particularly the United States and the British Empire—to stop the war in China.

A ban on the sale of war materials would hamstring Japan. Neither Germany nor Italy could rescue her.

Public opinion will do well to take these figures to heart. It is not enough to be horrified at the war in China. We must realise that the war is only continuing by the kind permission of Britain and America.

HISTORY OF HONGKONG DURING THE WAR YEARS

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS ago to-day
Great Britain declared war on Germany.

A short time after the war ended the Royal Colonial Institute commissioned Sir Charles Lucas to write a history of the Empire at War.

His book, an intensely interesting one, was published by the Oxford University Press.

Below are a few extracts relating to Hongkong's part in the Great War.

The parts played by all the Dominions and Colonies are given in detail.

WHEN the war came the Governor of Hongkong was the late Sir Henry May, whose whole official career, except for rather over a year in the government of Fiji, had been passed in Hongkong, and whose term of government outlasted the war, though he left for Canada, having been summoned there by telegraph owing to the dangerous illness of his daughter, shortly before the Armistice, in September 1918, and subsequently resigned on grounds of ill health. Hongkong was and is an Imperial Naval Station, fortified and garrisoned, with a strong body of police and a small force of volunteers. In 1914 the Colony was rich and prosperous in a high degree. On the outbreak of war one of the first steps taken was to establish a cable and postal censorship, and the censors were confronted with as many as 24 distinct European and Asiatic languages. No difficulty, however, was experienced in finding interpreters and translators, and Sir Charles Eliot, at the time head of the University of Hongkong, and subsequently British Ambassador in Japan, gave much assistance to the work.

THERE was a considerable German element in the community, about 100 Germans, merchants and their employees, with an equal number of women and children. In accordance with instructions from Home, enemy residents found in the Colony were arrested and detained in prisoners-of-war in a camp on Stonecutters Island. There were no first Reservists among the German residents, but a number were arrested on board the ships that came into the port during the early days of the war, and the residents included some 20 second Reservists, the remainder being exempt from military service owing to the nature of their employment or their age.

The latter were at first provisionally allowed to remain on parole, with restriction of movement in the Colony and on an undertaking not to leave it, but soon the necessity for preventing any leakage of information as to the movements of German merchant-ships entailed the internment or deportation of the entire German community, a few heads of firms who were over military age being deported under parole.

The internment took place at the end of October, 1914, at a camp at Kent, to which the prisoners of war from Stonecutters Island were also transferred, and early in 1916 all the inmates of the camp were shipped to Australia.

No turmoil or breach of the peace was caused by the presence of the German element in the Colony.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO TO-DAY, THIS PROCLAMATION WAS ISSUED

Whereas a state of war exists between His Majesty the King and Germany:

This Proclamation is issued to inform the inhabitants of Hongkong that His Majesty's navy will guard the Colony from an attack by the enemy in force, and that the present strength of the defences and garrison of the fortress make unlikely a raid by predatory cruisers.

All necessary measures to defend such a raid are, however, being taken, and the Government trust that the confidence of the people will be shown by their proceeding with their ordinary business as in time of peace.

In the event of hostile vessels being sighted, three guns will be fired from the "Tiger" and the red British ensign will be hoisted on that vessel and at the masthead of the flagstaff on the Peak, and will be kept hoisted as long as the enemy is in sight.

While this signal remains hoisted the public should avoid collecting in thoroughfares and any other action likely to cause excitement or confusion.

On the retirement of the enemy the Colonial flag will be hoisted.

WITH the coming of war the Volunteer Force was mobilized and the members of the Volunteer Reserve Force were enrolled in it. As soon as war became imminent, practically the entire British male community offered their services for the Volunteer Reserves.

Before the summer of war the volunteers numbered 330, and the Reserve Force numbered 181, but before the war was a week old the numbers of the Volunteers had risen to 303 and of the Reserves to 318.

Owing to the impossibility of enrolling, arming, equipping and training more men, many candidates were refused admittance to either corps and were utilized as Special Constables, to replace police seconded for military service.

Nearly 200 Indian and Chinese police were, when the war began, sent by the Colonial Government to the military authorities for various subsidiary military duties, their places being filled as far as possible by Special Constables.

When, in a few weeks' time, the police returned to their civil duties, those of the Special Constables who were ineligible for the ranks of the Volunteer Forces, or who desired to remain with the Police Department, were, with a number of Indians, Chinese and Portuguese, being British subjects, enrolled under a special ordinance passed on the 22nd of October 1914 into a force called the Special Police Reserve.

The commandant was a local barrister, Mr. F. C. Jenkin, C.B.E., and under the control of the Captain Superintendent of Police.

This force soon numbered 250 men, composed of 52 Europeans, 24 Indians, 88 of Portuguese descent, and 70 Chinese, a short time the number rose to over 500, and eventually to over 600. Four companies were formed, one European and Indian, one Portuguese, and two Chinese. There was a machine-gun section, a motor-bicycle section, and a mounted section, and a Chinese ambulance corps.

The efficient help given by this useful body of men to the regular police enabled 80 of the European police to be relieved for duty with the British Army in France. Under an amending ordinance, passed in 1917, the title of the force was changed to that of Hongkong Police Reserve.

IN August, 1917 a Military Service Ordinance was passed, under which all male British subjects in the Colony between the ages of 18 and 55 who were not specially exempted, were rendered liable to military service within the Colony. Under this ordinance, a Hongkong Defence Force was established, which included the Volunteer Corps and the Police Reserve, and which consisted of a company of artillery, a company of engineers, and a battalion of infantry, the command being given to Major H. A. Morgan of the Indian Army. Thus the whole Colony, so far as British subjects were concerned, was organized for home defence, and the boys were represented by Hongkong volunteer cadets and the boy scouts of St. Joseph's College.

MEANWHILE, there had been an exodus of young Britons to serve at the front, and the Colonial Government had found money to pay the passages of recruits for the British Army, not only from the Colony itself, but also from other places in the Far East. The Annual Report tells us that up to the end of 1914 seven local residents of the Colony left to take commissions as officers, and 37 to enlist in the ranks, while from outside the Colony two went to take commissions and 10 to enlist, and that by the end of 1915, 135 had left Hongkong to join up in England, of whom 62 had been members of the Volunteer Corps.

Among the younger men of the European community who remained behind there was growing discontent as the war went on. It was felt that in many instances they could be spared by their employers for service in the field.

Accordingly, early in 1917, a commission, the Chairman of which was Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., was appointed to inquire "whether and to what extent, having regard both to Imperial needs and to local conditions, it is practicable and expedient that male British subjects of military age, resident in the Colony, should be allowed to leave for service with His Majesty's armies."

After sitting for two months the commission recommended the release of 43 men, their inquiries having already indirectly resulted in the release of some 34 more.

They reported that there were still men in the Colony who could well be spared, and they recommended the introduction of compulsory military service beyond the confines of the Colony, should be adopted, subject to safeguarding "essential economic trades."

The Governor supported the recommendation, and the recommendation of the Secretary of State with the proviso that only men of pure British descent should be taken and in June 1918 a General Military Service Ordinance was passed to provide for the raising of a force of men from the Colony to join His Majesty's forces outside the Colony during the present war.

Prior to the law the number of men resident in Hongkong who left the Colony to join His Majesty's forces was 463, and the number of non-residents 70. Of the 51 men who were released by the tribunal, 12 were allowed to go overseas to join the armies, and the remainder were allotted to various war services by the Government or, after enrolment, by the military authorities, who sent the majority to the 6th Training Battalion at Kirkcubright in India. Hongkong died on active service, and the distinctions won included 1 D.S.O., 4 M.G.s, and 4 M.M.s.

Mention should be made of an Imperial unit specially connected with Hongkong, the Hongkong and Singapore Mountain Battery, which served in the war in Sinai and Palestine.

BEARING in mind the cosmopolitan character of the population of Hongkong and that it was in a unique degree a trading community, carrying on its life under abnormal difficulties and restrictions required by the war, the laws passed and the steps taken, and internal security in such a manner as to release regular soldiers from the front, but also to send to the civilian who could possibly be spared, deserve every acknowledgment.

No less noteworthy were the money contributions made by the Colony as a unit of the Empire in aid of the expenditure of the war, and the subscriptions by the citizens of Hongkong in money or kind to war charities.

IN 1910 an ordinance was passed to raise a war loan up to the amount of \$3 millions by the issue of bonds in the Colony. The sum thus raised was placed at the disposal of His Majesty's Government for the prosecution of the present war.

In the following year, 1917, another ordinance was passed to increase the temporary increase in the rates for the special purpose of increasing the contributions of the Colony to His Majesty's Government towards the expenses of the present war.

This special war rate amounted to 7 per cent., and it was levied for two years from the 1st of July 1917. From the money accruing under these two laws and from surplus revenues the Colony handed over in all to the Imperial Government, as free contribution in aid of war expenditure, a sum of over \$10½ millions, equivalent in sterling to over £1,035,000.

THERE was no doubt that the various war charities would be well supported by a community at once wealthy and open-handed. Before the end of 1914, £17,000 had been sent to the Prince of Wales National Relief Fund, and the total contributed to that fund, which was closed at the end of 1915, was over £41,000.

Much money was subscribed up to the end of 1915, but no one central organisation was in existence to deal with all the various war charities until in the latter part of that year a War Charities Fund Committee was constituted for the purpose. The accounts of that committee show that for the three years 1916-18 total subscriptions of £141,000 (over £200,000) passed through their hands, of which over £170,000 were remitted to London.

Almost every conceivable charity benefited, however, remotely connected with the war.

Among the beneficiaries the Red Cross headed the list with nearly £55,000, the Central Prisoners of War Committee received £28,000, the Blindfolded Soldiers and Sailors nearly £15,000, King George's Fund for Sailors £11,000.

The allies were not forgotten, nearly £7,000 being sent to the French Red Cross and, from London, to Vinlandvost, Hongkong, Money was helped relief.

Our "Daisy" fund, a fruitful in the strength of the Scottish element in this Far Eastern Colony.

The "Associations" did excellent work, the Hongkong Association of War workers, Queen Mary's Needlework Guild, and others, and 105,000 items, garments of different kinds, surgical dressings and the like were forwarded by a War Charities Store Sub-committee. Large gifts of tobacco and cigars came from tobacco companies, and Lady Roberts' Field-Glass Fund received strong support in kind.

It would perhaps be invidious to single out for special mention the names of individuals among the ladies of Hongkong other than that of Lady May, for their work in connection with the war.

As President of the Queen Mary's Needlework Guild and Commandant of the V.A.D.s as well as in other directions, Lady May gave a lead, which was well followed up.

Many ladies undertook work which set free men for service with the forces, and others devoted time and energy to war charities such as the supply of comforts for the troops and the raising of funds for the Cross Society. For such work Mrs. E. Stubb (now Lady Stubb) and Mrs. A. D. Hickling were awarded the M.B.E.

The investment in war loans by companies and individuals in the Colony amounted to £6,000,000, of which £177,000 were invested in United States War Loans.

An appreciable proportion of the money thus invested was through the agency of the Hongkong and South China War Savings Association.

JUDGED by revenue returns, Hongkong prospered amazingly during the war.

In 1914, in spite of the initial effect of the war, almost universally reflected in decline of receipts, the revenue was larger than ever before, and at the end of the year there was an ample surplus in the Colonial Treasury.

The surplus was converted into a deficit in 1915, but only through a very large increase of extraordinary expenditure in that year due to the charging to current account much expenditure on railway construction which in normal times would have been met by loan. The revenue of 1915 showed a further increase, and of 1916 a very great increase, and the figures much more than double that of 1913. This result was not appreciably due to increased taxation.

PLEASE Turn To Page 7.

DISGRACEFUL SCENES AFTER ETON-HARROW CRICKET GAME

M.C.C. May Impose Ban On The Match: Strong Views On Lord's Scenes

London, July 21.

Storn action may be taken by the M.C.C. against Etonians and Harrovians whose hooliganism after Harrow's first victory since 1908 has astounded sportsmen.

Authorities of both schools are making a full investigation, and the police authorities are involved because of a complaint to the Commissioner, Sir Philip Game, that old scholars of both Eton and Harrow were ejected with unnecessary violence from the famous Tavern at Lord's, where free fights were carried on until it was cleared. And the fights were something to be remembered?

Long Distance World Swimming Record

After swimming steadily for 77½ hours—more than three days and three nights—Clarence Giles, a 45-year-old auctioneer of Glendive, set up a new long distance world record of 288 miles in the turbulent Yellowstone River in Montana, U.S.A. The previous record was set up by Pedro Candiotti, an Argentinian, who swam 281 miles in 1933.

Giles left the water cut and bruised and with his leg in pain through striking a log in the water. He had to negotiate rapids at one point, and was pitched into a whirlpool in a rock-filled basin. During the swim he lost 11 lb. in weight.

Cambridge Beat Oxford In Polo Match Riding And Hitting All Superior

London, July 17. In the 55th inter-Varsity game at Hurlingham the Light Blues beat Oxford decisively, despite the narrow margin. Their riding, hitting and positioning were all superior to the lofers. For the first time in these encounters there was handiness, due to the inability of the Cantabs to field a four of present residents. Two Old Blues in W. H. D. Riley Smith and M. S. Balmann, at back, were substituted, and that just turned the scales.

Oxford's side included Lord Hail at No. 1, whose fall in the great field-marshal, played for Oxford as No. 1 in 1882 and 1883. Cambridge scored four goals before E. P. Marsden hit their first for Oxford in the fourth chukker. The Dark Blues suffered from over-enthusiasm and missed three great chances in the last two periods. Mr. K. R. Watts (2), M. S. Balmann (2), and Mr. W. H. D. Riley Smith were the scorers for the Cantabs, while Mr. E. P. Marsden hit the only point for Oxford, who received a start of 3½ goals. Result: Cambridge 5, Oxford 4½.

Final Tyro Challenge Cup: Edmundsbury completely outplayed the Red Jackets—receiving 4½ goals—and scored 10 goals before Mr. G. H. Lowther netted for the lofers. It was too one-sided a game to be interesting. It was a great day for the Critchley brothers—for Captain G. H. hit 5 goals, R. O. 4 goals, J. T. 4 goals, and Captain Barclay 2. Result: Edmundsbury 16, Red Jackets (received 4½) 6½ goals.

OTHER RESULTS

At Ranelagh: In the King Coronation Cup Final between Someries House and Glant Pandas—the season's championship—play was handily won by the former. The winners reached the expected standard. The winners were without Sir Harold Wernher at No. 1, but they won deservedly. Someries House 6, Glant Pandas 3. The Duke of Gloucester player at No. 1 for Ranelagh is a club chucker. Against Hurlingham, Ranelagh won five goals to three.

At Ranelagh: Results were: Young Cup Final: Pandas 4, Edgehill 6 (after extra time). Rochamp-Cup Final: Pandas (rec. 3½) 6½, 10th Hussars 4.

"The family atmosphere at Lord's for the Eton and Harrow match" wrote a commentator shortly before Harrow won. Hardly had his words got into type when:

Top-hats were torn to shreds, jumped on, or smashed with umbrellas and walking sticks, morning coats were ripped off, umbrellas were used to trip up rival old boys, attempts were made to "de-bug" partisans, and even girls took sides by smothering the old school ties from the necks of the opposing supporters. The descendants of those who won the Battle of Waterloo on the playing fields of Eton carried their war against the Harrovians into the Tavern. They did not do much damage to the place itself—a ten-pound note will probably cover it, and the boys will have to pay—but the damage they did to each other and a few unwitting non-public schoolmen led to a score of police charging into the bar and clearing out men of both schools. The scuffling was fierce, but the complaints against the police do not seem to be borne out by independent witnesses.

The Morning After
After the match, the traditional gentlemanliness of Eton and Harrow was evident in the following advertisement in *The Times*:
ETON V. HARROW.—Will the numerous Harrovians who, in attempting to divest a very old Etonian of his trousers, deprived him of two treasures: Five Shilling pieces and gold safety pins please return one or all to the Army and Navy Club. The coins were returned, but the safety pin is still missing—possibly some old Harrovian lost his braces. Some time ago the Eton and Harrow authorities were warned that a repetition of hooliganism might lead to the cancellation of the annual fixture at Lord's.

Sportsmen are awaiting the decision of the M.C.C. with eagerness. Commentators draw a contrast between the behaviour of these "gentlemen" and the crowd at a Cup-tie or a race meeting. If a Cup-tie ended in the crowd invading the pitch and engaging in free fights with umbrellas and walking sticks, and stormed the refreshment room and broke glasses and windows, as the Eton and Harrow old boys did, the Football Association would promptly close the ground and fine the offending club heavily.

The only pleasing feature about the final scenes was the crowd's tribute to Patsy Hendren. He has been Harrow's coach for only two seasons, but he has ended the 31 years' tale of woe for Harrow.—United Press.

SMALLEST PONY IN THE WORLD

London, July 21. The world's tiniest pony, only 17½ in. in height and weighing about 12 lb., was born yesterday at South Park, near Bodiam (Sussex), the estate of Lady Estella Hope, aunt of Lord Linlithgow, Viceroy of India. He is about the size of a large lamb, and his measurements are even smaller than those of the former record-holder for smallness in miniature Shetland ponies—his mother, Veda, who is now two-and-a-half years old, but is only 20 in. high.

TO BE NAMED VIM
His father, Cheribino, is a pygmy, one inch taller than Veda. Veda's baby is to be named Vim, although Mr. Fred Wells, Lady Estella's stud groom, at one time groomed to King George when Duke of York had set his mind on the little fellow being called Paperweight.

Lady Hope is the biggest breeder of miniature Shetland ponies in the south and one of the biggest in Britain. Many of her ponies have found their way to famous circuses.

Although she is seventy-three, she climbs over five-barred gates to inspect the animals and give them tidbits from her pocket. So tame are her ponies that they allow her to pick them up by their hind legs and push them round the field like wheelbarrows.



IRONING IT OUT.—Manager Joe Jacobs tries to smooth out an excess roll on Tony Galento, at Summit, N.J., training camp. Tony was badly punished by Joe Louis in their recent title fight.

Here And There With "Abe"

Leading Cricketers To Be Given A Rest

THE fact that the M.C.C. team of 16 players to tour India this winter does not include many of the leading cricketers in the country occasions no surprise. For, if the strongest possible side is to be sent to Australia next year, it would be bad policy to let the players undergo a strenuous tour under the hot Indian sun. After all, the honours against the Australians are what the M.C.C. are after, and to beat the Aussies on their own soil would require men who are fresh and not faded after a long Indian tour. Nevertheless, if fairly representative men have been selected to make the trip and they should prove good enough, if they play up to their English form, to hold their own against the strongest sides the Indians can put in the field. The side is strong both in batting and fielding, and under the experienced captaincy of Flight Lieutenant A. J. Holmes, who was manager of the last M.C.C. tour to South Africa, the team ought to do well. With the exception of the young amateur, J. M. Brocklebank, and Mobery (Surrey), all the others

vided unusually ample proof that the present system of points, however great an improvement it may be on the late unimproved Percentage System, is very far from being perfect. It appears to have at least one serious flaw—its calculations do not result in the counties being placed in their correct order of precedence. Consider some of the curious mathematical contortions achieved by the system on July 1:

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.	Aver.
Derbyshire	10	5	4	1	68	0.80
Surrey	11	6	3	2	72	0.34
Essex	12	5	6	1	78	0.50
Lancashire	12	5	3	4	72	0.00
Gloucestershire	12	3	3	6	48	4.00
Worcester	13	3	6	4	52	4.00

Judging from actual results, can any sane mathematician argue that these two counties should have the same average?

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.	Aver.
Hampshire	13	0	9	4	32	2.40
Northampton	10	1	5	4	10	1.00

Here is an obvious injustice. How can a side which has not won a match and has lost nine be entitled to a higher position than a rival which has won one and lost five matches? Yet the present points system places Hampshire above Northants.

Unfair Results

WHERE is the flaw in the present system which enables it to produce such obviously unfair results? Readers may have their own ideas on this point, but let them consider a possible, if wildly improbable case. Last season, Leicestershire had an average of 3.63 after winning four and losing nine matches. If some other county, say, Blankshire, had lost each of its 22 matches, but in each had contrived to obtain a first innings lead, the records and positions of Leicestershire and Blankshire would have been as follows:

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.	Aver.
Blankshire	22	0	22	0	0	4.00
Leicestershire	22	4	9	9	60	3.63

Could any untrained mathematician suggest that a system capable of producing such a monstrous eccentricity is not in need of drastic revision?

Change In Captaincy?
HAS there been a last-minute change of captaincy? Some weeks ago it was announced that T. N. Penrice, who until this season was the joint captain of Essex with Denis Wilcox, had been invited by the M.C.C. to captain the England team to tour India. Apparently, the invitation has not been accepted, and the team is expected to arrive in India on October 12 and remain there until February 1940. Twenty-six matches will be played, including three official Test matches of four days' duration—one each at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras.

Cricket Mathematics

WRITING in a recent issue of the *Cricket*, Mr. E. L. Roberts, the well-known cricket statistician, had this to say: "The County Championship table published on July 1 pro-

HONGKONG SOCCER LEAGUE TO MAKE A START ON SEPTEMBER 23

Management Committee Meet To Finalise Arrangements

Saturday, September 23, has been fixed as the opening day of the 1939-40 season of the Hongkong Football League by the Management Committee, which met last night in the Association's offices to make arrangements for the forthcoming season.

The meeting was attended by Messrs. W. Pryde (Chairman of the Council), Wong Ka-tsun, W. E. Holman, E. L. Strange, H. S. Cooper, W. Kirby, C. Gilmann, C. A. Goldenberg (Hon. Secretary) and L. K. Souza (Assistant Hon. Secretary). Mr. Wong Ka-tsun was elected Chairman of the Committee for the year.

Applications by the 8th Battery, Royal Artillery, and the International Athletic Club to the Second and Third Divisions of the League respectively, were considered and after some discussion, both applications were granted by the Committee.

TWO SECTIONS
In order to split up the Second Division into two sections—there were 15 applications to this division—the Committee decided to promote the 30th Royal Artillery, runners-up in the Third Division last year, to this division.

The meeting also decided that the 14 remaining teams in the Third Division should play together as it was felt that sufficient time was available for the fixtures to be completed inasmuch as the majority of the teams would not be engaged in Shield ties.

As the Army soccer authorities had applied for Stanley home matches to be played at Stanley, the Committee delegated Mr. W. E. Holman to inspect the Stanley football ground and to report to the Council at the next meeting as to the condition of the ground.

Messrs. Wong Ka-tsun, C. Gilmann and the Hon. Secretary were appointed to draw up the fixtures for the season. A meeting of Club representatives will be held on Tuesday to draw the first games.

October 10, China's Independence Day, has been set aside for a charity game in aid of the British Fund for the Relief of Distress in China.

Wooderson Wins 1,500 Metres Race

Sydney Wooderson, the Blackheath Harrier, who holds the world mile record, won the 1,500 metres race at the International athletic meeting which began at Brussels on Sunday, July 16. His time was 3 min. 54.8 sec.—seven seconds slower than the world record time of 3 min. 47.8 sec. held by Jack Lovelock.

Great Britain won the Challenge Cup with 89 points. France were second with 80, Holland third with 67, Belgium "A" fourth with 40, Belgium "B" fifth with 36, and Luxembourg sixth with 20.

Josef Mostert, the Belgian runner, who was second to Wooderson in this event in the European games in Paris last year, was second again in 3 min. 55 sec. The Dutchman, De Ruiter, was third 3 min. 57 sec.

WOODERSON RECORD GOES
Sydney Wooderson's world record for 800 metres was broken during the athletic contest between Germany and Italy at Rome on July 15 by R. Harbig, the well-known German athlete.

Harbig's time was 1 min. 40.6 sec., as compared with Wooderson's 1 min. 44.4 sec. established at Molsport Park in August of last year.

Harbig won the 800 metres event in the athletic contest between Germany and the United States at Berlin last year, when he beat Charles Beetham easily in 1 min. 52.4 sec. Harbig also represented Germany in the 800 metres at the Olympic Games in Berlin in 1936, but he finished out of the final behind F. A. Edwards, of Canada in the first round.

BOXER'S LICENCE AND PURSE REVOKED FOR "SHAM EXHIBITION"

Los Angeles, July 27. Al Ettore, the Philadelphia heavyweight who once stood up to Joe Louis's hardest blows for five rounds, had his boxing licence revoked and his purse of \$1,000 seized by the California Athletic Commission, for what they considered to be a "sham exhibition" in a fight with Maxie Rosenbloom here.

Ettore was knocked out in the third round by Maxie's slapping tactics. He blamed his defeat on the climate "and Maxie's hitting." Rosenbloom was exonerated by the Commission. He insisted that his slaps hurt more than might be believed, but admitted that Ettore was "hand-picked" for the fight. "I knew he was kind of well, that he'd taken a lot of punching in his day, I knew that, else I wouldn't have taken him," said the ex-cruiserweight champion of the world.

Just before the Ettore-Rosenbloom fight the Los Angeles fight promoter, Joe Levy, announced that he had wired Joe Louis a guarantee of \$100,000 to meet Rosenbloom for the heavyweight title in September. He stated gravely that the offer was made to draw attention to the Rosenbloom-Ettore match, and said that the offer was "strictly on the up and up."—Reuter's

TENNIS TOURISTS DELAYED

Interport Match Put Back

Latest advices received by Mr. T. A. Pearce, Hon. Secretary of the Hongkong Lawn Tennis Association, are that the tennis players from Thailand, who are due in Hongkong shortly for an Interport, have been delayed and will not arrive here until August 10.

Therefore the matches against Hongkong, which had tentatively been arranged for August 8, 9 and 10, have now been put back to August 11, 12 and 13.

Sent abroad as messengers of goodwill, the visiting team, which has been to Japan for a series of matches, consists of four players—Muang Roeng, the present singles champion; Sanoh (who, with Muang Roeng, holds the doubles championship); Police Captain Rasm Chalkavan, Cambridge Blue of 1934; and Miss Sangun, the present lady champion of Thailand.

It is understood that the Interport with Hongkong will be played on Davis Cup lines, that is, four singles and one doubles. Most likely, the Thai brothers will be the local representatives in the singles and the Rungjahn cousins in the doubles.

DRASTIC ACTION BY NATIONAL HUNT COMMITTEE

London, July 20.

The Racing Calendar contains the following:

The Rewards of the National Hunt Committee continued on Thursday last an enquiry into the ownership management and training of the following horses, viz. Mrs. E. Spalding's Unlimited, Miss D. Breck's Ellanberg and Harrier Shire, and Mr. F. Barker's Eddore, Lord Pitkethly and Willowmoor. They decided that the above-mentioned horses be perpetually disqualified for all races to which National Hunt Rules apply, that F. Barker be warned off all courses where National Hunt Rules are in force, and that no further entries be accepted from Miss D. Breck and Mrs. E. Spalding.

Cricket Scores At Close Of Play

London, Aug. 3. The following are the close of play scores in the County Cricket Championship to-day:
At Chesterfield.—Derby, 121 and 120 for 2; Gloucester 182.
At Chelmsford.—Essex 172; Kent 51 for 1. No play owing to rain.
At Cardiff.—Glamorgan 194; Yorkshire 234.
At Portsmouth.—Hampshire 301; Surrey 154. Rain stopped play.
At Manchester.—Warwickshire 63 for 4 v. Lancashire. No play owing to rain.
At Nottingham.—Sussex 335 for 5 v. Nottingham. No play owing to rain.—Reuter.

Cricket

TOURISTS BADLY TROUNCED

London, Aug. 3. The West Indies tourists were badly beaten at Taunton to-day, losing to Somerset in two days by an innings and 72 runs.

West Indies.—04 (Andrews 6 for 40) and 130.

Somerset.—345 (Clarke 6 for 138).—Reuter.



Harold Glimblett he will have a chance to distinguish himself.

